

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP

**Military Police Escort Guard
Company**

DECEMBER 2003

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ARMY TRAINING AND
EVALUATION PROGRAM
No. 19-647-30-MTP

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 30 December 2003

Mission Training Plan for the Military Police Escort Guard Company

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PREFACE

This mission training plan (MTP) provides active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) training managers with a descriptive, mission-oriented training program to train the unit to perform its critical wartime operations. This MTP aligns with and is part of the United States (US) Army Training and Tactical Doctrine Program. While general defense plan missions and deployment assignments impact on the priorities, the operations described here are expected to be executed with a high level of proficiency. Each unit is expected to train, as a minimum, to the standards of the training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) in this MTP. Standards for training may be raised, but they may not be lowered.

This MTP applies to the military police escort guard company organized under table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE) 19647L000.

The proponent for this publication is HQ, TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 directly to Commandant, United States Army Military Police School ATTN: ATSJ-MP-T, Bldg 3203, 401 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 1069, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8929.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

CHAPTER 1

Unit Training

1-1. General. This MTP provides the commander and leaders with guidance on how to train the key missions of the unit. The specific details of the unit training program will depend on the—

- Unit mission-essential task list (METL).
- Chain-of-command training directives and guidance.
- Unit training priorities.
- Availability of training resources and areas.

1-2. Supporting Material. This MTP describes a critical wartime mission-oriented training program that is part of the next higher-echelon training program. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 1-1. The unit training program consists of the following publications:

- a. Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 19-546-MTP for the headquarters and headquarters company, military police (MP) battalion (internment/resettlement). This MTP indicates the relationship of the battalion training program to the next higher-level training program.
- b. ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP for the MP escort guard company. This MTP indicates the relationship of the support company training program to the battalion training program.
- c. ARTEP 19-100-10-DRILL for the MP drills. The unit must sustain drills. They are United States (US) Army standard and may not be modified.
- d. Soldier training publications (STPs) for the appropriate military occupational specialties (MOSSs) and skill levels.

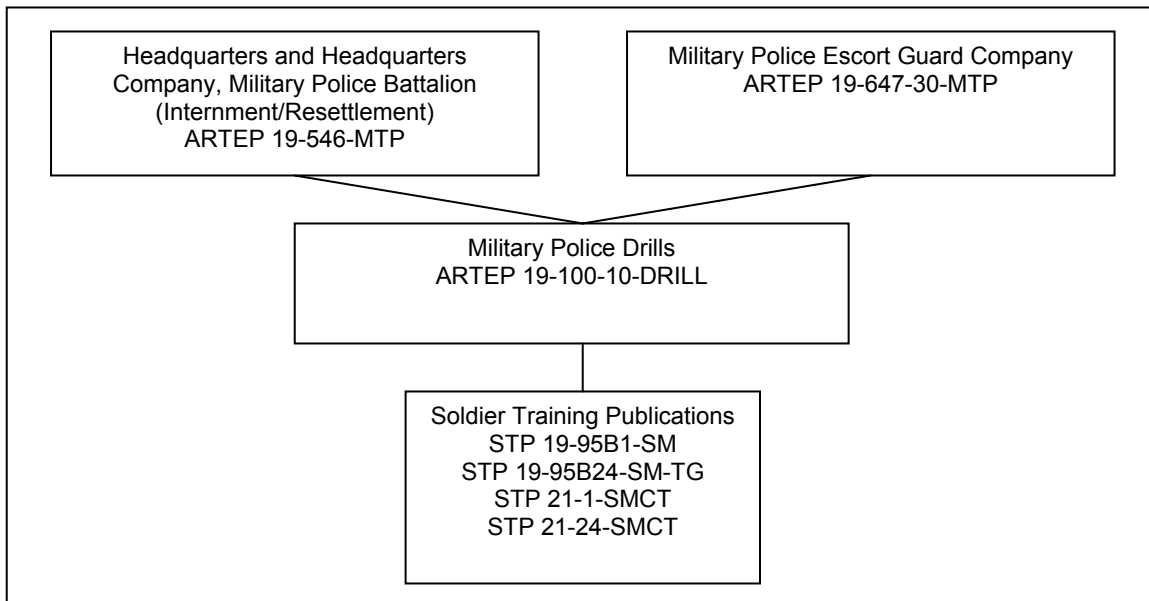


Figure 1-1. MTP Echelon Relationship

1-3. Contents. This MTP is organized into six chapters and four appendixes.

- a. Chapter 1, Unit Training, provides the explanation and organization of an MTP. This chapter explains how to use an MTP in establishing an effective training program.
- b. Chapter 2, Training Matrixes, shows the relationship between the mission and the collective tasks.
- c. Chapter 3, Mission Outlines/Training Plans, presents a graphic portrayal of the relationship between missions and their subordinate tasks.
- d. Chapter 4, Training Exercise, consists of a sample training exercise (STX) and a field training exercise (FTX). This exercise provides training information and a preconstructed sample scenario. It can serve as a part of an internal or external evaluation. This exercise may be modified to suit the training needs of the unit.
- e. Chapter 5, Training and Evaluation Outlines, contains the T&EOs for the unit. T&EOs are the foundation of the MTP and the collective training of the unit. Each task is a T&EO that identifies task steps, performance measures, individual and leader tasks, and opposing forces (OPFOR) countertasks. The unit must master designated collective tasks to perform its critical wartime operations. T&EOs can be trained separately, in a situational training exercise (STX), in a field training exercise (FTX), or in live-fire exercises. For collective live-fire standards, the trainer needs to refer to the applicable gunnery manual for the appropriate course of fire. Those standards and courses of fire need to be integrated into the training exercise. Each T&EO is part of a mission and, in various combinations, composes the training exercise in Chapter 4.

(1) Format. T&EOs are prepared for every collective task that supports critical wartime operation accomplishment. Each T&EO contains the following items:

- (a) Elements. This identifies the unit or unit element(s) that perform the task.
- (b) Task. This describes the action to be performed by the unit and provides the task number.
- (c) Reference. This identifies the publication used to develop the task and is in parenthesis following the task number. If more than one reference is used, the reference that contains the most information (primary reference) about the task is listed first and underlined. If there is only one reference, it is not underlined.
- (d) Iteration. This is used to identify how many times the task is performed and evaluated during training. The M identifies when the task is performed in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.
- (e) Commander/leader assessment. This is used by the unit leadership to assess the proficiency of the unit in performing the task to standard. Assessments are subjective in nature. Therefore, use all available evaluation data and subunit-leader input to assess the overall capability of the organization to accomplish the task. Use the following ratings:

- **T - Trained.** The unit is trained and has demonstrated its proficiency in accomplishing the task to wartime standards.
- **P - Needs practice.** The unit needs to practice the task. Performance has demonstrated that the unit does not achieve the task to standard without some difficulty or has failed to perform some task steps to standard.

- **U - Untrained.** The unit cannot demonstrate an ability to achieve wartime proficiency.

(f) Conditions. This describes the situation or environment in which the unit is to perform the collective task.

(g) Task standards. This states the performance criteria that a unit must achieve to successfully execute the task. This overall standard should be the focus of training and should be understood by every soldier. The trainer or evaluator determines the unit training status by using performance observation measurements (where applicable) and his judgment. The unit must be evaluated in the context of the mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). The conditions should be as similar as possible for all evaluated elements. This will establish a common baseline for unit performance.

(h) Task steps and performance measures. This is a list of actions that the unit is to perform to complete the task. These actions are stated in terms of observable performance for evaluating training proficiency. The task steps are arranged sequentially along with any supporting individual tasks and their references. An asterisk (*) to the left of the step number indicates the leader tasks within each T&EO. If the unit fails to correctly perform one of the task steps to standard, it has failed to achieve the overall task standard. The task step may contain performance measures that must be accomplished to correctly perform the task step.

(i) GO/NO-GO column. This column is provided for annotating the performance of the task steps. Evaluate each performance measure for a task step and place an X in the appropriate column. A major portion of the performance measures must be marked a GO for the task step to be successfully performed.

(j) Task performance/evaluation summary block. This block provides the trainer with a means of recording the total number of task steps and performance measures evaluated and those evaluated as GO. It also provides the evaluator with a means to rate the unit demonstrated performance as a GO or NO-GO. It also provides the leader with a historical record for five training iterations.

(k) Supporting individual tasks. This is a listing of all supporting individual tasks required to correctly perform the task. The task number and task title for each individual task are listed.

(l) Supporting collective tasks. This is a listing of all supporting collective tasks required to correctly perform the task. The task number and task title for each collective task are listed.

(m) Opposing forces tasks. These standards specify overall OPFOR performance for each collective task. The standards ensure that the OPFOR soldiers accomplish meaningful training and force the training unit to perform its task to standard or lose to the OPFOR. The OPFOR standards specify what must be accomplished—not how it must be accomplished. The OPFOR must always attain its task standards, using tactics consistent with the type of enemy being portrayed.

(2) Usage. The T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a single task. Several T&EOs can be used to train or evaluate a group of tasks such as an STX or FTX.

f. Chapter 6, External Evaluation, provides instructions for the planning, preparation, and execution of an external evaluation.

g. Appendix A, Combined Arms Training Strategy, contains recommended unit training strategies that describe the types to training events and resources required to facilitate training to standard.

h. Appendix B, Exercise Operation Order, contains a sample operation order (OPORD) to be used with the exercise in Chapter 4.

- i. Appendix C, Safety, consolidates safety rules found in training products and doctrine.
- j. Appendix D, Metric Conversion Chart, contains an English-to-metric measurement conversion chart.

1-4. Missions and Tasks.

a. This MTP concerns specific missions found in the TOE and an implied mission that the unit must perform in order to accomplish the specified missions. The critical missions are the focus for the unit. The commander may supplement these missions with his own. The following is a listing of the missions for the unit:

- Conduct area security operations.
- Conduct internment/resettlement operations.
- Conduct law and order operations.
- Conduct maneuver and mobility support operations.
- Conduct police intelligence operations.

b. Each of these tasks may be trained individually or jointly. Training is based on the criteria described in the T&EOs. Several T&EOs can be trained as an STX. Various combinations of STXs can be used to develop an FTX for the unit to practice its entire mission responsibility. Several STXs can be developed into an external evaluation that is designed by the next higher echelon to evaluate the ability of the unit to perform multiple missions under stress in a realistic environment.

c. Squad tasks are trained in much the same way as described above. However, the squad leader must also train the drills provided in the drill book.

d. Leader tasks that support unit missions are trained through STP training, battle simulations, and execution of unit missions.

e. Individual tasks that support unit tasks are mastered by training to the standards outlined in the appropriate STPs. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 show the individual tasks that support collective-task training.

1-5. Training Principles. This MTP is based on the training principles explained in Field Manual (FM) 7-0.

1-6. Training Strategy. The training program, developed and executed by the MP to train to standards in its critical wartime missions, will be a component of the Army Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). The purpose of CATS is to provide direction and guidance on how the total Army will train and identify the resources required to support that training. CATS provides the tools that enable the Army to focus and manage training in an integrated manner. Central to CATS is a series of proponent-generated unit and institutional strategies that describe the training events and resources required to facilitate training to standard. CATS will be embedded in the Standard Army Training System (SATS), version 4.1 and higher. The Web site for this information is <http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac>.

a. The unit training strategies central to CATS provide the commander with a descriptive menu for training. These strategies reflect that while there is an optimal way to train to standard, it is unlikely that all units in the Army will have the exact mix of resources required to execute an optimal training strategy.

b. The unit training strategy is a descriptive training strategy that provides a means for training the battalion to standard by listing required training events, critical training gates, training event frequencies, and training resources. The commander selects those tasks required to train his METL from this MTP. The training strategies to be provided in SATS 4.1 will provide the means whereby those tasks can be trained through a focused and integrated training plan.

c. The unit training strategy will be comprised of three separate training strategies. When integrated with the training tasks found in this MTP, they form a comprehensive and focused training strategy that allows the unit to train to standard. The elements of the unit training strategy are discussed below.

(1) Maneuver- and collective-training strategy. The maneuver- and collective-training strategy is intended to provide a set of recommended training frequencies for key training events in a unit and depicts those resources that are required to support the training events.

(2) Gunnery strategy. The gunnery strategy is based on weapons systems found in the unit and is intended to provide an annual training plan and to depict resources required to support weapons training. Data for the gunnery strategy comes from the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) manual or the appropriate FMs.

(3) Soldier strategy. The soldier strategy provides an annual plan for training and maintaining skills at the individual level and lists the resources required to train a soldier.

d. A vital element in the unit training strategy is the identification of critical training gates. Critical training gates are defined as training events that must be conducted to standard before moving on to a more difficult or resource-intensive training event or task. Training gates follow the crawl, walk, run training methodology. For instance, if the unit training strategy calls for conducting an FTX, and an STX has been identified as a critical training gate for the FTX, the training tasks in the STX must be trained to standard before conducting the FTX. Standards for all tasks must be clearly defined so that the trainer can assess the preparedness of the soldiers, or units, to move on to more complex training events. The provision for critical training gates is made recognizing that the unit METL and the commander's assessment of his unit training status will determine the selection and timing of the collective-training exercises in a specific unit training strategy.

e. When developing the unit training plan, the commander identifies from the MTP the training tasks required to train his METL.

1-7. Training Conduct. This MTP is designed to facilitate planning, preparing, and conducting unit training as explained in FMs 7-0 and 25-101. The commander performs the following:

a. Assigns the missions and supporting tasks for training based on his METL and guidance from the next higher headquarters (HQ). Trainers must plan and execute training to support this guidance.

b. Reviews the mission outline in Chapter 3 to determine whether the STXs and the FTXs provided will support, or can be modified to support, the command guidance. If they do not support the guidance or if they need to be modified, refer to the matrix in Chapter 2. This matrix provides a list of all critical collective tasks, drills, and individual tasks that must be mastered to perform the mission.

c. Prioritizes the tasks that need training. There is never time to train everything. Orient the training toward the greatest challenges and the most difficult sustainment skills.

d. Integrates training tasks into the training schedule, using the following procedures:

(1) List the tasks in the priority and frequency that they need to be trained.

(2) Determine the amount of time required and how to use multiechelon training for the best results.

(3) Determine where the training can take place.

(4) Determine who will be responsible for what. The leader of the element being trained must always be involved.

(5) Organize needs into blocks of time and training vehicles.

e. Approves the list of tasks to be trained and schedules them on the unit training schedule.

f. Determines the equipment and supplies needed to conduct the training.

g. Keeps subordinate leaders informed, and oversees their training. The standards must be rigidly enforced.

1-8. Force Protection.

a. **Safety.** Safety is a component of force protection. Commanders, leaders, and soldiers use risk assessment and risk management to tie force protection into the military around the mission. Risk management assigns responsibility, institutionalizes the commander review of operational safety, and leads to decision making at a level of command that is appropriate to the risk. The objective of safety is to help units protect combat power through accident prevention, which enables units to win quickly and decisively, with minimum losses. Safety is an integral part of all combat operations. Safety begins with readiness that determines the ability of the unit to perform its METL to standard. Readiness standards addressed during METL assessment are as follows:

(1) Soldiers with the self-discipline to consistently perform tasks to standard.

(2) Leaders who are ready, willing, and able to enforce standards.

(3) Training that provides skills needed for performance to standard.

(4) Standards and procedures for task preferences that are clear and practical.

(5) Support for task preference, including equipment, personnel, maintenance, facilities, and services.

b. **Risk Management.** Risk management addresses the root causes (readiness shortcomings) of accidents. It helps commanders and leaders identify and predict the next accident. Risk management is a way to put more realism into training without paying the price in deaths, injuries, or damaged equipment. Risk management is a five-step, cyclic process that is easily integrated into the decision-making process outlined in FM 101-5.

Step 1. Identify Any Hazards. Identify the most probable hazards for the mission.

Step 2. Assess the Hazards. Analyze each hazard to determine the probability of it causing an accident and the probable effect of the accident. Identify control options to eliminate or reduce the hazard. The Army standard risk assessment matrix in Figure 1-2 is a tool to use for assessing hazards.

Step 3. Make Risk Decisions. Weigh the risk against the benefits of performing the operation. Accept no unnecessary risks, and make any remaining risk decisions at the proper level of command.

Step 4. Implement Controls. Integrate specific controls into operation plans (OPLANs), OPORDs, standing operating procedures (SOPs), and rehearsals. Communicate controls to the individual soldier.

Step 5. Supervise. Determine the effectiveness of controls in reducing the probability and effect of identified hazards, to include a follow-up and an after-action review (AAR). Develop lessons learned.

			HAZARD PROBABILITY				
			FREQUENT	PROBABLE	OCCASIONAL	REMOTE	IMPROBABLE
			A	B	C	D	E
E F F E C T	CATASTROPHIC	I	EXTREMELY		HIGH		
	CRITICAL	II	HIGH				
	MARGINAL	III		MEDIUM		LOW	
	NEGLIGIBLE	IV					

Severity

Catastrophic
Critical

Marginal
Negligible

Death, permanent total disability, system loss, major property damage
Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of three months, major system damage, significant property damage
Minor injury, lost workday accident, compensable injury or illness, minor system/property damage
First aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor system impairment

Probability

Frequent

Probable

Occasional

Remote

Improbable

Individual soldier/item
All soldiers exposed or item inventory

Individual soldier/item
All soldiers exposed or item inventory

Individual soldier/item
All soldiers exposed or item inventory

Individual soldier/item
All soldiers exposed or item inventory

Individual soldier/item
All soldiers exposed or item inventory

Occurs often in career/equipment or both service life
Continuously experienced

Occurs several times in career/equipment service life
Occurs frequently

Occurs sometime in career/equipment service life
Occurs sporadically or several times in inventory service life

Possible to occur in career/equipment service life
Remote chance of occurrence; expected to occur sometime in inventory service life

Can assume will not occur in career/equipment service life
Possible, but not probable; occurs only very rarely

Risk Levels

Extremely High
High
Medium
Low

Loss of ability to accomplish mission
Significantly degrades mission capabilities in terms of required mission standards
Degrades mission capabilities in terms of required mission
Little or no impact on mission accomplishment

Figure 1-2. Risk Assessment Matrix

c. Chain of Command. Safety demands total chain-of-command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training. Responsibilities of the chain of command include—

- (1) Commanders.

- (a) Seek optimum, not adequate, performance.
 - (b) Specify the risk you will accept to accomplish the mission.
 - (c) Select risk reductions provided by the staff.
 - (d) Accept or reject residual risk, based on the benefit to be derived.
 - (e) Train and motivate leaders at all levels to effectively use risk management concepts.
- (2) Staff.
 - (a) Assist the commander in assessing risks and developing risk reduction options for training.
 - (b) Integrate risk controls in plans, orders, METL standards, and performance measures.
 - (c) Eliminate unnecessary safety restrictions that diminish training effectiveness.
 - (d) Assess safety performance during training.
 - (e) Evaluate safety performance during AARs.
- (3) Subordinate leaders.
 - (a) Apply effective risk management concepts and methods consistently to the operations they lead.
 - (b) Report risk issues beyond their control or authority to their superiors.
- (4) Individual soldiers.
 - (a) Report unsafe conditions and acts, and correct these situations when possible.
 - (b) Establish a buddy system to keep a safety watch on one another.
 - (c) Take responsibility for personal safety.
 - (d) Work as a team member.
 - (e) Modify your own risk behavior.

d. Fratricide. Fratricide is the employment of weapons, with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy its equipment, that results in unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly personnel or equipment. Fratricide prevention is a component of force protection and is closely related to safety. Fratricide is, by definition, an accident. Risk assessment and risk management are mechanisms used to control the incidence of fratricide.

- (1) Causes. The primary causes of fratricide are—
 - (a) Direct-fire control plan failures. These failures result when units fail to develop defensive and, particularly, offensive fire control plans.

(b) Land navigation failures. These failures result when units stray out of sector, report incorrect locations, or become disoriented.

(c) Combat identification failures. These failures include gunners or pilots being unable to distinguish thermal and optical signatures near the maximum range of their sighting systems and units in proximity mistaking each other for the enemy under limited-visibility conditions.

(d) Inadequate control measures. These occur when units fail to disseminate the minimum maneuver and fire support control measures that are necessary to tie control measures to recognizable terrain or events.

(e) Reporting communication failures. Units at all levels face problems in generating timely, accurate, and complete reports as locations and tactical situations change.

(f) Weapons errors. Lapses in individual discipline lead to charge errors, accidental discharges, mistakes with explosives or hand grenades, and similar incidents.

(g) Battlefield hazards. Unexploded ordnance (UXO), unmarked or unrecorded minefields, scatterable mines (SCATMINES), and booby traps litter the battlefield. Failure to mark, record, remove, or anticipate these hazards increases the risk of friendly casualties.

(2) Results. Fratricide results in unacceptable losses and increases the risk of mission failure. Fratricide undermines the ability of the unit to survive and function. Units experiencing fratricide observe these consequences:

- (a) Loss of confidence in unit leadership.
- (b) Increase of self-doubt among leaders.
- (c) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.
- (d) Oversupervision of units.
- (e) Hesitation to conduct night operations.
- (f) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.
- (g) Loss of initiative.
- (h) Disrupted operations.
- (i) General degradation of cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

1-9. Environmental Protection. Protection of natural resources has continued to become an ever-increasing concern to the Army. It is the responsibility of all unit leaders to decrease and, if possible, eliminate damage to the environment when conducting training. Environmental risk management parallels safety risk management and is based on the same philosophy. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

Step 1. Identify Any Hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during the analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires the identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

Step 2. Assess the Hazards. Analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation using the environmental risk assessment matrix (Figure 1-3). Consider the severity of environmental degradation

when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrix.

Environmental Risk Assessment Work Sheet						
Environmental Area:					Rating:	
Unit Operations	Risk Impact					
Movement of heavy vehicles/systems	5	4	3	2	1	0
Movement of personnel and light vehicles/systems	5	4	3	2	1	0
Assembly area activities	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field maintenance of equipment	5	4	3	2	1	0
Garrison maintenance of equipment	5	4	3	2	1	0

Overall Environmental Risk Assessment Form						
Unit Operation Environmental Issues	Movement of Heavy Vehicles/ Systems	Movement of Personnel and Light Vehicles/ Systems	Assembly Area Activities	Field Maintenance of Equipment	Garrison Maintenance of Equipment	Risk Rating
Air pollution						
Archeological and historical sites						
Hazardous material/waste						
Noise pollution						
Threatened/endangered species						
Water pollution						
Wetland protection						
Overall rating						

Risk Categories			
Category	Range	Environmental Damage	Decision Maker
Low	0-58	Little or none	Appropriate level
Medium	59-117	Minor	Appropriate level
High	118-149	Significant	Division commander
Extremely high	150-175	Severe	MACOM commander

Figure 1-3. Environmental Risk Assessment Matrix

Step 3. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

Step 4. Brief the Chain of Command. Brief the chain of command (to include the installation environmental office, if applicable) on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

Step 5. Implement Controls. Implement environmental-protection measures into plans, orders, SOPs, training performance standards, and rehearsals.

Step 6. Supervise. Supervise and enforce environmental-protection standards.

1-10. Evaluation. The T&EOs in Chapter 5 describe the standards that must be met for each task.

a. Evaluations can be either internal or external. Internal evaluations are conducted at all levels, and they must be inherent in all training. External evaluations are usually more formal and are normally conducted by a HQ that is two levels above the evaluated unit. See Chapter 6 for more information on external evaluations.

b. A critical weakness in training is the failure to evaluate each task every time it is executed. The ARTEP concept is based on simultaneous training and evaluation. Too often, leaders do not practice continuous evaluation. Soldiers or small units are trained to perform a task to standard, and then later, when they execute that task as part of a training exercise, they execute it poorly or incorrectly and are not corrected. For this program to work, trainers and leaders must continually evaluate training as it is being executed.

c. Leaders should emphasize direct, on-the-spot evaluations. Correcting poor performance during individual or small-group training is easy to do. In higher-level exercises, it is usually not feasible to do this with outside evaluators, but evaluations should not be totally eliminated. Plan AARs at frequent, logical intervals during the exercises (usually after the completion of a major subordinate task). This is a proven technique that allows the correction of performance shortcomings while they are still fresh in everyone's mind. Also, it gets everyone involved and prevents the reinforcement of bad habits.

d. FM 25-101 provides detailed instructions for conducting an AAR. It also provides detailed guidance on coaching and critiquing during training.

1-11. Feedback. Recommendations for improvement of this MTP are requested. Feedback will help to ensure that this MTP answers the training needs of units in the field. Please make your comments on DA Form 2028 or DA Form 7507 and send it to the address provided in the preface.

CHAPTER 2

Training Matrixes

2-1. General. The training matrix assists the commander in planning the training of his unit personnel. Figure 2-1 provides mission identification for the unit.

Mission Identification Table Mission Title
Conduct area security operations Conduct internment/resettlement operations Conduct law and order operations Conduct maneuver and mobility support operations Conduct police intelligence operations

Figure 2-1. Mission Identification Table

2-2. Mission-to-Collective Task Matrix. This matrix (Figure 2-2) identifies the mission and its supporting collective tasks. The tasks are listed under the appropriate battlefield operating system (BOS), indicated by an X in the matrix. The BOSs that are used in this matrix are defined in United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Pamphlet (Pam) 11-9. A specific mission is trained by using the collective tasks in the vertical column for the mission. Based on the proficiency of the unit, training is focused on operational weaknesses.

Collective Tasks	Area Security	Internment / Resettlement	Law & Order	Maneuver and Mobility Support
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
03-3-C208.19-1003 Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	X	X	X	X
07-3-C212.19-0307 Defend a Unit Position	X	X	X	X
19-2-1001 Conduct Unit Deployment	X	X	X	X
19-3-6003 Occupy a Site	X	X	X	X
55-2-C324.19-0155 Conduct a Convoy	X	X	X	X
Protect the Force				
03-3-C202.19-0903 Prepare for a Chemical Attack	X	X	X	X
03-3-C203.19-0703 Respond to a Chemical Attack	X	X	X	X
03-3-C206.19-1903 Prepare for a Nuclear Attack	X	X	X	X
03-3-C222.19-1103 Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X	X	X
03-3-C223.19-1203 Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X	X	X	X
44-1-C220.19-0244 Use Passive Air-Defense Measures	X	X	X	X
71-3-C232.19-0271 Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	X	X	X	X

Collective Tasks	Area Security	Internment / Resettlement	Law & Order	Maneuver and Mobility Support
Perform CSS and Sustainment				
08-2-0003.19-0108 Treat Casualties	X	X	X	X
08-2-R303.19-0308 Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures	X	X	X	X
08-2-R315.19-0408 Perform Field-Sanitation Functions	X	X	X	X
10-2-C318.19-0210 Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations	X	X	X	X
10-2-C320.19-0310 Provide Unit Supply Support	X	X	X	X
19-2-3503 Supervise Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs), Civilian Internees (CIs), United States (US) Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians		X		
19-2-4003 Conduct Company-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations	X	X	X	X
19-3-3106 Handle Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)	X	X		
19-3-3504 Conduct Evacuation By Air, Rail, or Water		X		
19-3-3505 Conduct Evacuation By Foot		X		
19-3-3506 Conduct Evacuation by a Vehicle		X		
43-2-C322.19-0143 Perform Unit-Level Maintenance	X	X	X	X
Exercise Command and Control				
12-2-C201.19-0112 Maintain Unit Strength	X	X	X	X
19-2-6011 Perform Unit Communications	X	X	X	X

Collective Tasks	Police Intelligence
Deploy/Conduct Maneuver	
03-3-C208.19-1003 Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	X
07-3-C212.19-0307 Defend a Unit Position	X
19-2-1001 Conduct Unit Deployment	X
19-3-6003 Occupy a Site	X
55-2-C324.19-0155 Conduct a Convoy	X
Protect the Force	
03-3-C202.19-0903 Prepare for a Chemical Attack	X
03-3-C203.19-0703 Respond to a Chemical Attack	X
03-3-C206.19-1903 Prepare for a Nuclear Attack	X
03-3-C222.19-1103 Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X
03-3-C223.19-1203 Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	X
44-1-C220.19-0244 Use Passive Air-Defense Measures	X
71-3-C232.19-0271 Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	X
Perform CSS and Sustainment	
08-2-0003.19-0108 Treat Casualties	X
08-2-R303.19-0308 Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures	X
08-2-R315.19-0408 Perform Field-Sanitation Functions	X
10-2-C318.19-0210 Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations	X
10-2-C320.19-0310 Provide Unit Supply Support	X
19-2-3503 Supervise Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs), Civilian Internees (CIs), United States (US) Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians	
19-2-4003 Conduct Company-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations	X
19-3-3106 Handle Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)	X

Collective Tasks		Police Intelligence
19-3-3504	Conduct Evacuation By Air, Rail, or Water	
19-3-3505	Conduct Evacuation By Foot	
19-3-3506	Conduct Evacuation by a Vehicle	
43-2-C322.19-0143	Perform Unit-Level Maintenance	X
Exercise Command and Control		
12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength	X
19-2-6011	Perform Unit Communications	X

Figure 2-2. Collective Task to Missions.

CHAPTER 3

Mission Outlines / Training Plans

3-1. General. The mission outline illustrates the relationship between the missions and their support tasks. Each outline provides the trainer with a diagram of the unit mission, sample field training exercises (FTXs) and/or situational training exercises (STXs), and the collective tasks that comprise them.

3-2. Mission Outlines. Since unit training is mission-oriented, the mission outline shows how task training contributes to unit ability to perform its missions. The mission outlines, Tables 3-1 and 3-2, provide the commander with a visual outline of his unit missions in a format that facilitates the planning and management of training.

Table 3-1. Military Police Escort Guard Company Mission Outline

FTX 19-1-E0001 Conduct Escort Guard Operations	
Task Number	Task Title
19-2-E0002	Conduct Evacuation Operations for EPWs, CIs, US Military Prisoners and Dislocated Civilians
55-2-C324.19-0155	Conduct a Convoy
19-3-6003	Occupy a Site
19-2-1001	Conduct Unit Deployment
44-1-C220.19-0244	Use Passive Air-Defense Measures
03-3-C202.19-0903	Prepare for a Chemical Attack
12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
07-3-C212.19-0307	Defend Unit Position
03-3-C203.19-0703	Respond to a Chemical Attack
19-3-3106	Handle Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)
19-3-3505	Conduct Evacuation by Foot
19-3-3506	Conduct Evacuation by a Vehicle
19-2-3503	Supervise Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs), Civilian Internees (CIs), United States (US) Military Prisoners and Dislocated Civilians
19-2-6001	Perform Unit Communications
08-2-0003.19-0108	Treat Casualties
08-2-C316.19-0608	Transport Casualties
19-3-3504	Conduct Evacuation by Air, Rail or Water

Table 3-2. Military Police Escort Guard Company Mission Outline

STX 19-2-E0001 Perform Unit Administration and Logistical Activities	
Task Number	Task Title
19-2-E0003	Conduct Unit Administrative and Logistical Support
10-2-C318.19-0210	Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations
10-2-C320.19-0310	Provide Unit Supply Support
12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
43-2-C322.19-0143	Perform Unit-Level Maintenance
08-2-R303.19-0308	Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures

CHAPTER 4

Training Exercise

4-1. General. Training exercises are used to train and practice the performance of collective tasks. This MTP contains a sample FTX and a sample STX. They are designed to assist in developing, sustaining, and evaluating the unit mission proficiency. Table 4-1 lists the FTX and STX by exercise number, title, and page number.

Table 4-1. List of Training Exercises

Exercise Number	Exercise Title	Page
FTX 19-2-E0001	Provide Supervisory and Security Personnel for the Evacuation and/or Movement of EPWs, CIs, US Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians	4-1
STX 19-2-E0002	Conduct Evacuation Operations for EPWs, CIs, US Military Prisoners and Dislocated Civilians	4-6

4-2. Field Training Exercises. FTXs are designed to provide a training method for the unit to train the entire mission. They provide a logical sequence for the performance of the tasks previously trained in the STXs. Missions provide FTX orientation for unit training.

4-3. Situational Training Exercises. STXs are short, scenario-driven, mission-oriented tactical exercises used to train a group of closely related collective tasks. They provide the information for training the missions that make up the critical wartime mission. STXs—

- Provide repetitive training of missions.
- Allow the training to focus on identified weaknesses.
- Allow the unit to practice the mission STX before conducting a higher-echelon FTX.
- Save time by providing most of the information needed to develop a vehicle for training.

MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY

FTX

19-2-E0001

PROVIDE SUPERVISORY AND SECURITY PERSONNEL FOR THE EVACUATION AND/OR MOVEMENT OF EPWS, CIS, US MILITARY PRISONERS, AND DISLOCATED CIVILIANS

1. **Objective.** This FTX trains the escort guard company for performance and proficiency in its critical wartime mission. The FTX tasks emphasize the evacuation and/or movement of EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians.
2. **Interface.** This FTX supports the battalion FTX 19-1-E0001. The following STXs support this FTX:
 - STX 19-2-E0002 – Conduct Evacuation Operations for EPWs, CIs, US Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians.
 - STX 19-2-E0003 – Conduct Unit Administrative and Logistical Support.
3. **Training Enhancers.**
 - a. The training matrix in Chapter 2 shows the collective tasks that must be mastered to perform the company mission. Training that will improve the ability of the company to perform its mission are—

(1) Planning and performing guard duties for installations and facilities. Training may be conducted in garrison and local training areas by one of the following methods:

- (a) Classroom instruction.
- (b) Map exercise (MAPEX) combined with a sand table exercise.
- (c) Command post exercise (CPX) conducted in garrison.
- (d) Tactical exercise without troops (TEWT).
- (e) Simulations and games.

(2) Establishing an aggressive spirit. An aggressive spirit can be established in a unit and its leaders by engaging in the following activities:

- (a) Aggressive unit sports and physical-fitness programs.
- (b) Leader and individual confidence courses.
- (c) Appropriate training films that have a positive, aggressive effect on the soldiers.
- (d) Awareness of the unit heritage.

b. This exercise begins with the receipt of a warning order and ends after EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians have been forwarded to the battalion I/R facility. Table 4-2 is a suggested scenario.

4. General Situation.

a. The MP escort guard company is organized to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and/or movement of EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians.

b. The MP escort guard company has been deployed to the area of operations and is awaiting additional assignment instructions.

c. The exercise is conducted under all conditions, day or night. The MP escort guard company will move under the threat of an NBC attack or in an active NBC environment

Table 4-2. Suggested FTX Scenario

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
1	Administrative Preparation	Pre FTX
2	Receive a Warning Order	30 minutes
3	Conduct Alert/Recall	2 hours
4	Receive OPORD	45 minutes
5	Conduct Mission Analysis	1 hour
6	Plan and Conduct Quartering Party Operations	1 hour
7	Conduct Preevacuation Checks	1 hour
8	Conduct a Convoy	1 hour
9	Occupy the Site	2 hours
*10	Establish Company Headquarters	4 hours
*11	Provide Unit Administrative and Logistical Support	24 hours
12	Conduct an Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
*13	Perform EPW, CI, US Military Prisoner, and Dislocated Civilian Evacuation Operations	40 hours
*14	Conduct NBC Defense Operations	8 hours
*15	Conduct Civil-Disturbance Operations	2 hours
16	Prepare Final AAR	30 minutes

* Indicates that tasks are performed simultaneously with other tasks.

NOTE: Additional time is required if large portions of the exercise are conducted at night, under limited visibility, or under MOPP conditions. Events will be trained to standards, not time limitations. The time required to train an event will vary, based on METT-TC factors and the proficiency of the unit staff.

5. Special Situation.

a. The battalion commander is conducting a staff meeting. He provides the following guidance to his staff:

“The MP escort guard company will move from the garrison area not later than _____ (hours) to _____ (grid coordinates) and establish a company command post at _____ (grid coordinates). The MP escort guard company will be attached to _____ battalion and will perform any guard missions assigned. The _____ battalion will support the guard company with health, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative services. The company will provide food service support for assigned personnel and collocated units.”

b. The battalion commander issues the following instructions:

“Alert your company. Begin the planning process for dispatching your quartering party and the remaining portion of your unit. On arrival, you are directed to report to the battalion command post. The company will be attached to the _____ battalion. This exercise will begin with the receipt of a fragmentary order and will end on notification from the battalion command post. Are there any questions?”

c. A sample FRAGO is shown in Figure 4-1.

FRAGMENTARY ORDER <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> (classification) (change from oral orders, if any) </div>	
<p>FRAGMENTARY ORDER _____</p> <p>References: Map, Series ____, sheet numbers ____, edition ____,</p> <p>Time zone used throughout the order:</p> <p>1. SITUATION.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. The _____ transportation battalion has just received a warning order of incoming sensitive cargo. This cargo is being shipped to an installation that has recently closed. The cargo will reach the installation at _____(DTG). The cargo will be moved to a nearby facility within 72 hours after arrival for security measures.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. The guard company has been deployed in support of this operation.</p> <p>2. MISSION. Guard installations and facilities.</p> <p>3. EXECUTION. Perform security of critical sites and facilities. Conduct convoy security.</p> <p>4. SERVICE SUPPORT. The guard company will be attached to the _____ transportation battalion. The battalion will assist the guard company with any administration and/or logistical support needed. (See the company SOP).</p> <p>5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. Command. The company CP is located at _____ (grid coordinates).</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. Signal. The current CEOI is in effect.</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGE:</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> SAMPLE CPT </div> <p>OFFICIAL: (Optional) ANNEXES: (Optional) DISTRIBUTION: (Optional)</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> (classification) </div>	<p>Copy ____ of ____ copies</p> <p>Issuing headquarters</p> <p>Place of issue</p> <p>Date-time group of signature</p> <p>Message reference number</p>

Figure 4-1 Sample FRAGO for FTX 19-2-E0001

6. Support Requirements.

a. Minimum Trainers and Observers/Controllers. This exercise will be conducted by the battalion commander who will be the senior trainer and observer/controller (O/C). If possible, there should be at least two O/Cs for the unit. At least one other O/C is required with the OPFOR.

b. Opposing Forces.

(1) OPFOR are required for the exercise to simulate Threat Levels II and III activities.

(2) OPFOR should have specific missions and be controlled whenever used.

(3) The Multiple-Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) can be used, or the trainer and O/C can assess equipment damage and personnel casualties.

c. Vehicles and Communications Equipment. Vehicles and communications equipment organic to the unit are used. Each trainer and O/C needs a vehicle and a radio. Radios are also required for OPFOR vehicles during mounted operations.

d. Maneuver Area. Depending on the local training area, it is desirable to have a training area with a minimum dimension of 500 X 500 meters. A road network is required that allows a convoy for at least 30 kilometers. Using terrain that limits the leader to a geographical or school solution does not allow the evaluation of unit ability to conduct a terrain analysis and select covered and concealed positions.

e. Consolidated Support Requirements. The items listed in Table 4-3 are suggested requirements for this exercise.

Table 4-3. Consolidated Support Requirements for FTX 19-2-E0001

Ammunition		Quantity	
Simulators, projectile, ground burst		14 per co per year	
Signal, illumination, white parachute		4 per co per year	
5.56-mm blank (M16A1/2)		120 rounds per weapon per year	
5.56-mm blank (M249)		300 rounds per weapon per year	
40-mm target practice (MK19)		120 per vehicle	
Grenade, smoke, red		10 per co per year	
Signal, illumination, red parachute		5 per co per year	
Grenade smoke, HC		9 per co per year	
Simulator, hand grenade		10 per co per year	
Flare, surface, trip		5 per co per year	
MILES Equipment	Company	Evaluators	OPFOR
M16 system	110	4	32
Controller guns		4	
Small arms alignment figure		4	

f. The commander should consult local regulations and range control requirements during coordination to ensure compliance with restrictions, such as constraints on pyrotechnics.

7. Training and Evaluation Outline Sequence. Table 4-4 lists the T&EOs from Chapter 5 that are used to evaluate this FTX.

Table 4-4. Suggested Task List for This FTX 19-2-E0001

Collective Task Title	Task Number
Conduct a Convoy	55-2-C324.19-5501
Conduct Convoy Security	19-3-2004
Occupy A Site	19-3-6003
Use Passive Air Defense Measures	44-1-C220.19-4402
Conduct Unit Deployment	19-2-1001
Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC)	71-3-C232.19-7102
Prepare for a Chemical Attack	03-3-C202.19-0244
Conduct Company-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations	19-2-4003
Respond to Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack	03-3-C222.19-2203
Prepare for a Nuclear Attack	03-3-C206.19-1903
Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack	03-3-C223.19-1203
Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area	03-3-C208.19-1003
Defend a Unit Position	07-3-C212.19-0307
Maintain Unit Strength	12-2-C201.19-0112
Perform Unit-Level Maintenance	43-2-C322.19-0143
Perform Field-Sanitation Functions	08-2-R315.19-0408
Transport Casualties	08-3-C316.19-0608
Treat Casualties	08-3-0003.19-0108
Conduct Evacuation by Air, Rail, or Water	19-3-3504
Conduct Evacuation by Foot	19-3-3505
Conduct Evacuation by Vehicle	19-3-3506
Supervise Escort of EPSs, CIs, US Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians	19-2-3503
Perform Unit Communications	19-2-6011
Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures	08-2-R303.19-0308

MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY

STX

19-2-E0002

CONDUCT EVACUATION OPERATIONS FOR EPWs, CIs, US MILITARY PRISONERS, AND DISLOCATED CIVILIANS

1. Objective. This STX trains the escort guard company for performance and proficiency in its critical wartime mission. The STX tasks emphasize the evacuation and/or movement of EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians.

2. Interface. This STX supports the company FTX 19-2-E0001

3. Training Enhancers.

a. The training matrix in Chapter 2 shows the collective tasks that must be mastered to perform the company mission. Training that will improve the ability of the company to perform its mission are—

(1) Planning and performing guard duties for installations and facilities. Training may be conducted in garrison and local training areas by one of the following methods:

- (a) Classroom instruction.
- (b) Map exercise (MAPEX) combined with a sand table exercise.
- (c) Command post exercise (CPX) conducted in garrison.

- (d) Tactical exercise without troops (TEWT).
- (e) Simulations and games.

(2) Establishing an aggressive spirit. An aggressive spirit can be established in a unit and its leaders by engaging in the following activities:

- (a) Aggressive unit sports and physical-fitness programs.
- (b) Leader and individual confidence courses.
- (c) Appropriate training films that have a positive, aggressive effect on the soldiers.
- (d) Awareness of the unit heritage.

b. This exercise begins with the receipt of a warning order and ends after EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians have been forwarded to the battalion I/R facility. Table 4-5 is a suggested scenario.

Table 4-5. Suggested STX 19-2-E0002 Scenario

Sequence	Event	Estimated Time
1	Receive a Warning Order	30 minutes
2	Conduct Mission Analysis	2 hours
3	Perform EPW, CI, US Military Prisoner, and Dislocated Civilian Evacuation Operations	22 hours
4	Prepare Final AAR	1 hour
* Indicates that tasks are performed simultaneously with other tasks.		
NOTE: Additional time is required if large portions of the exercise are conducted at night, under limited visibility, or under MOPP conditions. Events will be trained to standards, not time limitations. The time required to train an event will vary, based on METT-TC factors and the proficiency of the unit staff.		

4. General Situation.

a. The MP escort guard company is organized to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and/or movement of EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians.

b. The MP escort guard company has been deployed to the area of operations and is awaiting additional assignment instructions.

c. The exercise is conducted under all conditions, day or night. The MP escort guard company will move under the threat of an NBC attack or in an active NBC environment.

5. Special Situation.

a. The battalion commander is conducting a staff meeting. He provides the following guidance to his staff:

“The MP escort guard company will move from the garrison area not later than _____ (hours) to _____ (grid coordinates) and establish a company command post at _____

(grid coordinates). The MP escort guard company will be attached to _____ battalion and will perform any guard missions assigned. The _____ battalion will support the guard company with health, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative services. The company will provide food service support for assigned personnel and collocated units.”

- b. The battalion commander issues the following instructions:

“Alert your company. Begin the planning process for dispatching your quartering party and the remaining portion of your unit. On arrival, you are directed to report to the battalion command post. The company will be attached to the _____ battalion. This exercise will begin with the receipt of a fragmentary order and will end on notification from the battalion command post. Are there any questions?”

- c. A sample FRAGO is shown in Figure 4-1.

6. Support Requirements.

- a. Minimum Trainers and Observers/Controllers. This exercise will be conducted by the battalion commander who will be the senior trainer and observer/controller (O/C). If possible, there should be at least two O/Cs for the unit. At least one other O/C is required with the OPFOR.

- b. Opposing Forces.

- (1) OPFOR are required for the exercise to simulate Threat Levels II and III activities.

- (2) OPFOR should have specific missions and be controlled whenever used.

- (3) The Multiple-Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) can be used, or the trainer and O/C can assess equipment damage and personnel casualties.

- c. Vehicles and Communications Equipment. Vehicles and communications equipment organic to the unit are used. Each trainer and O/C needs a vehicle and a radio. Radios are also required for OPFOR vehicles during mounted operations.

- d. Maneuver Area. Depending on the local training area, it is desirable to have a training area with a minimum dimension of 500 X 500 meters. A road network is required that allows a convoy for at least 30 kilometers. Using terrain that limits the leader to a geographical or school solution does not allow the evaluation of unit ability to conduct a terrain analysis and select covered and concealed positions.

- e. Consolidated Support Requirements. The items listed in Table 4-6 are suggested requirements for this exercise.

Table 4-6. Consolidated Support Requirements for STX 19-2-E0002

Ammunition		Quantity	
Simulators, projectile, ground burst		14 per co per year	
Signal, illumination, white parachute		4 per co per year	
5.56-mm blank (M16A1/2)		120 rounds per weapon per year	
5.56-mm blank (M249)		300 rounds per weapon per year	
40-mm target practice (MK19)		120 per vehicle	
Grenade, smoke, red		10 per co per year	
Signal, illumination, red parachute		5 per co per year	
Grenade smoke, HC		9 per co per year	
Simulator, hand grenade		10 per co per year	
Flare, surface, trip		5 per co per year	
MILES Equipment	Company	Evaluators	OPFOR
M16 system	110	4	32
Controller guns		4	
Small arms alignment figure		4	

f. The commander should consult local regulations and range control requirements during coordination to ensure compliance with restrictions, such as constraints on pyrotechnics.

7. Training and Evaluation Outline Sequence. Table 4-7 lists the T&EOs from Chapter 5 that are used to evaluate this STX.

Table 4-7. Suggested Task List for This STX 19-2-E0002

Collective Task Title	Task Number
Maintain Unit Strength	12-2-C201.19-0112
Perform Field-Sanitation Functions	08-2-R315.19-0408
Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures	08-2-R303.19-0308
Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations	10-2-C318.19-0210
Provide Unit Supply Support	10-2-C320.19-0310

CHAPTER 5

Training and Evaluation Outlines

The T&EOs for the unit are listed in Figure 5-1. The mission-to-collective task matrix in Chapter 2 lists the T&EOs required to train the critical wartime missions according to their specific BOS.

Deploy/Conduct Maneuver

Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.19-1003)	5-2
Defend a Unit Position (07-3-C212.19-0307)	5-4
Conduct Unit Deployment (19-2-1001)	5-7
Occupy a Site (19-3-6003)	5-9
Conduct a Convoy (55-2-C324.19-0155)	5-11

Protect the Force

Prepare for a Chemical Attack (03-3-C202.19-0903)	5-15
Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.19-0703)	5-17
Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.19-1903)	5-19
Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.19-1103)	5-21
Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.19-1203)	5-23
Use Passive Air-Defense Measures (44-1-C220.19-0244)	5-25
Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-3-C232.19-0271)	5-27

Perform CSS and Sustainment

Treat Casualties (08-2-0003.19-0108)	5-30
Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.19-0308)	5-33
Perform Field-Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.19-0408)	5-35
Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations (10-2-C318.19-0210)	5-38
Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320.19-0310)	5-40
Supervise Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs), Civilian Internees (CIs), United States (US) Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians (19-2-3503)	5-43
Conduct Company-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations (19-2-4003)	5-45
Handle Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) (19-3-3106)	5-48
Conduct Evacuation By Air, Rail, or Water (19-3-3504)	5-50
Conduct Evacuation By Foot (19-3-3505)	5-52
Conduct Evacuation by a Vehicle (19-3-3506)	5-54
Perform Unit-Level Maintenance (43-2-C322.19-0143)	5-56

Exercise Command and Control

Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-0112)	5-60
Perform Unit Communications (19-2-6011)	5-62

Figure 5-1. List of T&EOs

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Cross a Radiologically Contaminated Area (03-3-C208.19-1003)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives orders to cross a radiologically contaminated area. The approximate boundaries of the area are known or marked. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit crosses the contaminated area by using the shortest, fastest route available without incurring radiation casualties or spreading contamination. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Unit leaders prepare for the crossing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed individuals to cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, roll their sleeves down, and wear gloves. b. Received operational-exposure guidance (OEG) from higher headquarters (turn-back dose rate). c. Ensured that radiac equipment operators checked the instruments. <p>2. The unit prepares for the crossing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified extra shielding requirements (for example, used sandbags on the vehicle floor). b. Placed externally stored equipment inside or covered it with available material. c. Started continuous monitoring. <p>3. The unit crosses the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoided stirring up dust. b. Kept out of the dust cloud by increasing the intervals and distances between vehicles. c. Conducted movement as rapidly as possible (tracked vehicles should have been buttoned up). <p>4. The unit performs an immediate decontamination of personnel and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checked for casualties. b. Reported casualties. c. Conducted necessary decontamination. d. Evacuated casualties. e. Continued the mission. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Defend a Unit Position (07-3-C212.19-0307)
(FM 7-8)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is occupying prepared defensive positions. Intelligence reports indicate that small enemy elements have been sighted in the operational area. Enemy patrols have increased in the sector. The enemy attacks the unit. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The main defensive positions are not surprised by the enemy. The unit denies enemy penetration of the defensive positions and engages attacking units forcing enemy withdrawal. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The observation posts (OPs) detect and correctly identify the enemy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reported enemy activity before the main body was engaged. b. Provided the information using the size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE) format. 2. Unit personnel are alerted and occupy fighting positions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Actuated the alert plan according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP). b. Occupied fighting positions within 1 minute of the initial warning. 3. Unit personnel report enemy contact. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reported enemy contact using the SALUTE format to higher headquarters (HQ) within 1 minute of contact. b. Rendered additional size, activity, location, and time (SALT) reports as the situation changed. 4. The OPs return to the unit position. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used covered and concealed routes back to defensive positions. b. Did not become decisively engaged. 5. Unit personnel request indirect fire or close air support, if available and applicable. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiated the call-for-fire procedure within 1 minute of target acquisition. b. Adjusted the fire within 30 seconds of round impact. 6. The unit reacts to the enemy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Executed the obstacle plan according to the operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO); for example, detonate demolitions, detonate claymore mines on order, or trigger lines. b. Fired organic weapons as the enemy came into range or as ordered to do so. c. Controlled the distribution and rate of fire to ensure that a continuous volume of effective fire was placed on the enemy. d. Repositioned vehicles, squads, and individuals to alternate and supplementary positions using covered and concealed routes, as needed. e. Initiated final protection fires (FPF), if required. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES		GO	NO-GO
f. Directed counterattacks of reserves to eject enemy penetrations, if required. g. Defended positions until the enemy was repelled or receiving orders to disengage from higher HQ. h. Sustained no friendly casualties due to friendly fire. 7. The unit reacts to indirect fire. a. Initiated the alert by any member yelling, "Incoming." b. Alerted subordinate elements by other communications means available. c. Sought protection under the overhead cover of fighting positions. If in the open, personnel moved to their fighting position or out of the area. d. Moved the vehicles out of the impact area to alternate positions, if applicable. * 8. The leaders reorganize the unit. a. Treated and evacuated casualties. b. Reestablished the unit chain of command. c. Submitted a situation report (SITREP) to the company commander. d. Cross-leveled the unit to fill critical positions vacated by casualties. e. Redistributed ammunition. f. Reoccupied the OPs, key weapons, and positions immediately. g. Submitted commanders tracked items list (CTIL) to higher HQ. h. Submitted casualty reports. i. Updated the personnel roster. j. Processed enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and captured materials. * 9. The leaders consolidate the unit. a. Repositioned OPs. b. Reestablished communication with the elements. c. Repositioned personnel. d. Reassigned sectors of fire to cover all gaps. e. Reestablish priorities of work. f. Prepare for a counter attack. 10. The unit continues the mission. a. Continued the mission as soon as the tactical situation permitted. b. Continued on the orders of the company commander.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct Unit Deployment (19-2-1001)
(AR 600-8-101) (FM 3-19.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives an order to deploy to a designated location. Army Regulation (AR) 600-8-101 and the unit deployment standing operating procedure (SOP) are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit has arrived in the mission area of operations (AO) with the required personnel and equipment. The unit is ready to establish operations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. The headquarters (HQ) element initiates unit recall.		
2. The HQ element conducts mission analysis. a. Determined personnel and equipment requirements. b. Identified external support requirements. c. Reviewed the intelligence for the area to which the unit was deploying. d. Conducted risk analysis.		
3. The HQ element publishes the operation order (OPORD) and risk-management guidance.		
4. The HQ element ensures the individual preparedness of the assigned and attached personnel. a. Conducted the soldier's readiness processing (SRP) according to AR 600-8-101. b. Conducted mission-specific training. c. Established battle rosters.		
5. The HQ element ensures the readiness of assigned and attached personnel. a. Verified that the equipment was maintained and deployable. b. Verified the accountability of the supplies and equipment, to include sensitive items. c. Prepared the supplies and equipment for transportation according to the load plans.		
6. The HQ element coordinates transportation requirements. a. Coordinated with the installation transportation officer (ITO). b. Published the manifest for the assigned and attached personnel. c. Arranged for the storage of nondeployed equipment and personal property.		
7. The HQ element establishes the rear detachment, if appropriate. a. Conducted family-support activities. b. Published the rear-detachment roster.		
8. The HQ element conducts unit movement. a. Shipped equipment. b. Deployed personnel.		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
9. The HQ element conducts reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI). a. Assembled assigned and attached personnel and units. b. Coordinated the movement to the assigned AO. c. Conducted the movement to the AO. d. Integrated assigned and attached personnel into unit operations.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
12-2-C201.19-0112	Maintain Unit Strength
12-2-C202.19-0212	Process Personnel and Administrative Actions

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Occupy a Site (19-3-6003)
(FM 3-0)

(FM 101-5)

(FM 24-1)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) unit is moving to a new location. The quartering party has arrived at the new site in advance of the main party. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit headquarters (HQ) is secure and established at the new site. Communications with the unit and subordinate and supporting elements are maintained without interruption.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The quartering party establishes the site. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assumed the appropriate mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) level before sweeping the site. b. Swept the site for threat forces; nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) contamination; and other hazards. c. Established the dismount-point and perimeter security. d. Established communications. e. Identified locations for each staff section. f. Marked entrances, exits, and internal routes. g. Positioned guides at the release point (RP) to meet the main party. h. Notified the convoy commander when the site was prepared for the arrival of the main party. 2. The main party moves into the new site. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Moved into identified positions according to the staff section, as directed by the quartering-party guides. b. Maintained vehicle intervals. c. Maintained security as the main party moved into the site. d. Maintained noise-and-light discipline. e. Dismounted all persons except the drivers at the dismount point. * 3. The commander improves site security. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assigned main-party personnel to security roles as the staff sections were established. b. Identified locations of fighting positions. c. Assigned soldiers to individual fighting positions. d. Ensured that unit personnel prepared range cards and sector sketches. e. Established listening posts (LPs) and observation posts (OPs). f. Ensured that unit personnel camouflaged the vehicles and the equipment. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5		TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-376-4108	Operate a Dismount Point
191-377-4201	Supervise the Establishment and Operation of a Dismount Point

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct a Convoy (55-2-C324.19-0155)
(FM 55-30) (FM 24-35) (FM 24-35-1)
(FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: An operation order (OPORD) requires the element to move and conduct operations at an indicated location. Threat mounted forces have been operating in the area through which the route passes. The unit standing operating procedure (SOP), with movement readiness levels, and the current loading plans are available. The convoy may be performed during daylight or darkness, including blackout conditions. Radio and visual signals will be used for convoy control. The column may conduct halts. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit conducts the convoy and arrives at its new location by the time specified in the OPORD. The time required to conduct the convoy increases when conducting this task in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit commander conducts a map reconnaissance using all available position (POS), navigation (NAV), and terrain-analysis capabilities to include space-based assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identified the start point (SP). b. Identified the locations of friendly units. c. Identified potential ambush sites. d. Identified checkpoints (CPs). e. Identified the sites for scheduled halts. f. Identified the release point (RP). <p>2. The reconnaissance party conducts a route reconnaissance using all available POS, NAV, and available mapping capabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dressed in the designated MOPP gear. b. Activated the automatic chemical alarm. c. Monitored the radiation-monitoring devices. d. Verified the map information. e. Listed the capacities of the bridges and underpasses. f. Listed the locations of the culverts, ferries, fording areas, steep grades, and possible ambush sites. g. Prepared the map overlay. h. Computed the travel time. i. Prepared a strip map. <p>* 3. The convoy commander coordinates with higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Included military police (MP) support. b. Included medical support. c. Included fire support. d. Included engineer support. e. Included maintenance contact team support. f. Included additional requirements. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>4. The unit prepares vehicles and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS). b. Corrected minor deficiencies. c. Reported major deficiencies. d. Hardened the vehicles using sandbags or other authorized materials. e. Covered the unit identification markings on vehicles and personnel. f. Covered or removed reflective surfaces. g. Placed antennas at their lowest height. h. Turned the radio volumes and squelches to their lowest setting consistent with operational requirements. <p>* 5. The convoy commander organizes the convoy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assigned cargo vehicle positions. b. Positioned the control vehicles without setting a pattern. c. Assigned recovery-vehicle positions. d. Assembled the hardened vehicles near the head of the convoy. e. Specified passenger locations. f. Assigned air guards. g. Organized the trail-party element. h. Provided the vehicle position listings to the trail-party leader. <p>* 6. The convoy commander briefs convoy personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided strip maps to each vehicle driver. b. Briefed the convoy chain of command. c. Specified the convoy route. d. Prescribed the rate of march and catch-up speed. e. Specified the convoy interval. f. Identified the scheduled halts. g. Briefed accident and breakdown procedures. h. Briefed immediate-action security measures. i. Briefed blackout condition procedures. j. Identified the location of medical support. k. Identified the location of maintenance support. l. Briefed communication procedures. m. Provided the location and identification of the destination. <p>7. The convoy crosses the SP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crossed at the specified time. b. Verified that the vehicles had crossed the SP. c. Forwarded the SP crossing report to the convoy commander when the entire unit had passed the SP. <p>* 8. The convoy commander provides the convoy information to higher HQ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reported the SP crossing time. b. Reported the checkpoint clearance when crossed. c. Informed the higher HQ of data that conflicted with maps. d. Employed the correct signal operation instructions (SOI) codes in all transmissions. e. Reported the RP crossing time. <p>9. The convoy maintains march discipline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the designated march speed. b. Maintained the proper vehicle interval. c. Crossed the CPs as scheduled. d. Reacted correctly to the convoy commander's signals. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>e.Maintained security throughout the movement and during halts.</p> <p>10. The unit conducts a scheduled halt.</p> <p>a.Stopped the column at the prescribed time.</p> <p>b.Maintained the prescribed vehicular interval.</p> <p>c.Moved vehicles off the road.</p> <p>d.Established local security.</p> <p>e.Performed PMCS.</p> <p>f.Inspected vehicle loads.</p> <p>g.Departed at the specified times.</p> <p>11. The unit conducts an unscheduled halt.</p> <p>a.Alerted the march column.</p> <p>b.Reported the stoppage to higher headquarters.</p> <p>c.Maintained the prescribed vehicular interval.</p> <p>d.Established local security.</p> <p>e.Reported the resumption of the march to higher HQ.</p> <p>12. The convoy moves under blackout conditions.</p> <p>a.Provided a visual adjustment period.</p> <p>b.Prepared vehicles for blackout conditions.</p> <p>c.Maintained the prescribed vehicle distances.</p> <p>d.Wore night vision goggles (specified personnel).</p> <p>e.Wore regular eye protection goggles.</p> <p>f.Employed ground guides during poor visibility periods.</p> <p>13. The trail party recovers disabled vehicles.</p> <p>a.Inspected disabled vehicles.</p> <p>b.Repaired disabled vehicles, when possible.</p> <p>c.Towed vehicles.</p> <p>d.Reported the status of the vehicles to the convoy commander.</p> <p>14. The convoy moves through urban areas.</p> <p>a.Identified the weight, height, and width restrictions.</p> <p>b.Employed close column formation.</p> <p>c.Obed traffic-control directions.</p> <p>d.Employed direction guides at critical intersections.</p> <p>15. The convoy crosses the RP.</p> <p>a.Crossed at the specified time.</p> <p>b.Verified that the vehicles had crossed the RP.</p> <p>c.Forwarded the crossing report to higher HQ.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Prepare for a Chemical Attack (03-3-C202.19-0903)
(FM 3-11.4)

ITERATION: 1M 2M 3M 4M 5M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Opposing forces (OPFOR) are using chemical warfare or intelligence indicates its use is imminent. Higher headquarters (HQ) directs the implementation of actions to minimize casualties and limit contamination. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit personnel must assume mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 within 8 minutes and complete their preparation efforts before the attack, or before its effects reach their location. The unit protects its personnel, equipment, food, and water and continues the mission.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit leader issues a warning order.</p> <p>2. Unit personnel start defensive preparations for a chemical attack.</p> <p>a. Assumed MOPP4 within 8 minutes of notification.</p> <p>b. Attached an M9 detector paper to their right arm and left wrist and to either their right or left ankle and to all vehicles.</p> <p>c. Conducted MOPP field sanitation procedures.</p> <p>d. Emplaced chemical-agent alarms upwind of their position.</p> <p>3. Unit personnel prepare fighting positions or shelters.</p> <p>a. Used existing, natural, or man-made facilities as fighting positions and shelters, such as caves, ditches, culverts, and tunnels.</p> <p>b. Dug fighting positions and bunkers with overhead cover.</p> <p>NOTE: Fighting positions should have overhead cover, consisting of a minimum of 18 inches of soil, if time permits.</p> <p>* 4. The noncommissioned officers (NCOs) check personnel and fighting positions.</p> <p>a. Ensured that personnel were at MOPP4.</p> <p>b. Ensured that individual and unit personnel fighting positions were hardened with sandbags and overhead cover.</p> <p>* 5. The unit leader takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation by increasing, decreasing, or modifying the MOPP level.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M		TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Respond to a Chemical Attack (03-3-C203.19-0703)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.4)

ITERATION: 1M 2M 3M 4M 5M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is tactically deployed in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 2. Intelligence reports that opposing forces (OPFOR) have initiated chemical warfare. The M8 chemical alarm sounds or detector paper changes color, causing the unit to react. This task is always performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Soldiers sound the alarm (verbal or nonverbal), immediately assume MOPP4, and use available shelter to prevent any further exposure to contamination. The unit reacts to the chemical alarm within 9 seconds.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. Unit leaders ensure that soldiers react to the sound of the chemical-agent alarm or recognize the indicators for a chemical or biological attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gave the alarm (vocal or nonvocal). b. Ensured that soldiers put on their protective masks within 9 seconds. c. Assumed MOPP4 as soon as possible. d. Sought additional shelter, if available. e. Administered a nerve agent antidote (buddy aid) to other soldiers with symptoms of nerve agent poisoning (if applicable). f. Administered nerve-agent antidotes to selves, if applicable. g. Checked soldiers to ensure that protective measures were followed. <p>2. Soldiers take additional protective measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected exposed equipment and supplies. b. Monitored the area by testing it with detector kits. c. Applied prevention procedures, such as marking contaminated areas. <p>3. Soldiers conduct immediate decontamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted skin decontamination. b. Wiped down of personal equipment with M291 or M280 decontamination kits. c. Conducted operator spray down of equipment. <p>* 4. Unit leaders initiate unmasking procedures and report to higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that casualties were provided with medical care. b. Reported casualties. c. Submitted a nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher HQ immediately. d. Continued the mission or requested movement to an alternate location. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M		TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Prepare for a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C206.19-1903)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit receives notice that a nuclear attack is probable and that actions to minimize casualties and damage must be initiated. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit hardens and shields positions and equipment and conducts periodic monitoring. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
* 1. The unit leader issues a warning order to subordinate units, ensuring that all soldiers understand the order. 2. The unit begins defensive preparation for a nuclear attack. a. Placed vehicles and equipment where the terrain shielding was best (near hill masses, slopes, culverts, depressions). b. Turned off and disconnected nonessential electronic equipment according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP). c. Tied down essential antennas. d. Took down nonessential antenna leads according to the unit SOP or other guidance. e. Improved shelters with consideration for blast, thermal, and radiation effects. f. Zeroed dosimeters. g. Secured loose, flammable, or explosive items and food or water containers to protect them from nuclear-weapons effects. h. Took cover in hardened shelters (if available). i. Used field-expedient shelters. 3. The unit takes additional actions consistent with the tactical situation. a. Continued periodic monitoring. b. Reported all dose rate and dosimeter readings to higher headquarters (HQ).		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Respond to the Residual Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C222.19-1103)
(FM 3-3) (FM 3-11.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is located within a predicted fallout area. The mission does not allow movement from the predicted fallout area. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit takes actions to minimize exposure to residual radiation. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The unit leaders prepare the unit for fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Ensured that individuals covered their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags, rolled their sleeves down, and wore gloves. b.Ensured that the unit covered the equipment; munitions; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); and food and water containers or placed them inside shelters or vehicles. c.Ensured that the unit used shelters, closed vehicles, or available shielding to protect themselves from fallout. d.Ensured that continuous monitoring was maintained using available nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) detection and identification equipment. 2. The designated personnel monitor fallout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Maintained total-dose information using available total-dose rate instruments. b.Ensured that exposure was minimized while the commander determined if relocation to a clean area was necessary or possible. c.Calculated the optimum time of exit. d.Sent NBC 4 reports to higher headquarters (HQ) using secure means when possible. * 3. The unit leader develops a contingency plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Used guidance from higher HQ based on the mission and previous radiation exposure. b.Planned the rotation of individuals to minimize exposure. 4. The unit leader submits reports according to the standing operating procedure (SOP). 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Respond to the Initial Effects of a Nuclear Attack (03-3-C223.19-1203)
(FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-3)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The soldiers observe a brilliant flash of light and/or a mushroom-shaped cloud. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit takes actions to minimize exposure to the initial effects of a nuclear detonation in its area and continues its mission. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soldiers take immediate protective actions in response to a nuclear attack. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Without warning, soldiers— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Closed their eyes immediately. (2) Dropped to the ground in a prone position, with their head toward the blast (if in the hatch of an armored vehicle, immediately dropped down inside the vehicle). (3) Kept their heads and their faces down and helmets on. (4) Remained in a prone position until the blast wave passed and all debris stopped falling. b. With warning, soldiers— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identified the best available shelter, such as fighting positions or inside shelters. (2) Moved to the shelter. (3) Took actions to protect themselves from the blast and radiation. (4) Kept their clothing loosely fitted and their headgear on at all times. (5) Protected their eyes and minimized their exposed skin areas. * 2. Leaders reorganize the unit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reestablished the chain of command. b. Reestablished communications. c. Submitted a nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) 1 report to higher headquarters (HQ). d. Treated casualties. e. Evacuated casualties. f. Reported casualties. g. Evaluated the facilities for protection from residual radiation. h. Implemented continuous monitoring. i. Submitted a damage assessment to higher HQ. j. Initiated an area damage control plan, as required. k. Extinguished all fires. * 3. Leaders ensure weapon systems are operational. 4. Soldiers right overturned vehicles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Checked for loss of coolant, fuel, and battery fluids. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b. Performed operator maintenance to restore moderately damaged vehicles to combat use. 5. Soldiers improve cover. a. Chose dense covering material. b. Covered in depth. c. Provided strong support. d. Covered as much of the opening as was practical.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: 12 SQUADS
 4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
 COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

TASK: Use Passive Air-Defense Measures (44-1-C220.19-0244)
 (FM 44-8) (FM 101-5-1) (FM 20-3)
 (FM 44-80) (FM 55-30)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is in a tactical position. Hostile aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and unmanned aerial vehicles [UAVs]) have been operating in the general area. The weapons-control status (WCS) is "WEAPONS HOLD." Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The opposing forces' (OPFOR) aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) do not detect the unit. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4 and/or blackout conditions.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The unit leader uses passive air-defense measures in a tactical position.</p> <p>a.Used all available resources such as camouflage, cover, concealment, and dispersion to hide personnel and equipment, limiting vulnerability.</p> <p>NOTE: Air situational awareness is achieved by the unit monitoring the simplified handheld terminal units (SHTUs).</p> <p>b.Covered or shaded the reflective items, particularly windshields and optics.</p> <p>c.Established and rehearsed the air-attack alarms.</p> <p>d.Dispersed vehicles, tents, and supplies to reduce vulnerability to air attack.</p> <p>e.Constructed field fortifications with organic equipment as necessary to protect personnel and vulnerable mission-essential equipment.</p> <p>f.Manned the observation posts (OPs) in daytime or nighttime to provide warning of approaching aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed wing, and UAVs).</p> <p>g.Established a listening watch on the air-defense early-warning net, if equipment was available and operational.</p> <p>* 2. The unit leader uses passive air-defense measures in a convoy.</p> <p>a.The convoy commander briefed all unit personnel.</p> <p>b.Camouflaged vehicles and equipment before moving out.</p> <p>c.Selected the column interval based on instructions, the mission, and the terrain.</p> <p>d.Placed the crew-served weapons throughout the convoy to cover the front, the rear, and the flanks (avenues of approach [AAs]).</p> <p>e.Assigned soldiers to air-guard duties with specific search sectors covering 360 degrees.</p> <p>f.Identified the threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) visually.</p> <p>g.Reported all aircraft actions to higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <p>h.Established and rehearsed the air-attack alarms.</p> <p>3. Unit personnel use passive air-defense measures when occupying or displacing a location.</p> <p>a.Maintained the vehicle interval specified in the movement order.</p> <p>b.Staggered the vehicles to avoid linear patterns.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c.Assigned air guards to sectors of search that covered 360 degrees, and maintained the coverage until the convoy completed the movement. d.Identified the threat aerial platforms (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, and UAVs) visually. e.Reported all aircraft actions to higher HQ. f.Established the vehicle order of precedence.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Maintain Operations Security (OPSEC) (71-3-C232.19-0271)
(AR 530-1) (AR 380-5) (FM 20-3)
(FM 34-60)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The element is operating where the enemy can detect it. The enemy can employ electronic warfare (EW) measures and air- and ground-reconnaissance units. The enemy can use the local populace and enemy-intelligence agencies. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The element prevents the enemy from— (1) learning its strength, dispositions, and intentions; (2) learning any essential elements of friendly information (EEFI); and (3) surprising its main body.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The element leader implements OPSEC protective measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Ensured that OPSEC measures were properly implemented. b.Ensured that OPSEC was integrated in all operations and activities. c.Maintained awareness of all activities that were OPSEC sensitive. * 2. The leaders check or perform information-security measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Controlled information on a need-to-know basis. b.Prohibited the fraternization with civilians, as applicable. c.Conducted the alert, deployment preparation, and loading to minimize detection. d.Ensured that maps contained only minimum-essential information. e.Inspected and gave briefings to ensure that personnel did not carry details of any military activities in their personal materials such as letters, diaries, notes, drawings, sketches, or photographs. f.Sanitized all planning areas and positions before departure. 3. The element performs camouflage discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Used natural concealment and camouflage materials, whenever possible, to prevent ground and air observation. b.Moved on covered and concealed routes. c.Covered all reflective surfaces and unit markings with nonreflective material such as cloth, mud, or a camouflage stick. d.Covered or removed all vehicle markings. 4. The element camouflages individual positions and equipment to prevent detection from 35 meters or greater and camouflages vehicles and crew-served weapons to prevent detection from 100 meters or greater. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Ensured that foliage was not stripped near positions. b.Camouflaged the earth berms. c.Ensured that the camouflage nets, if used, were hung properly. d.Avoided crossing near footpaths, trails, and roads, where possible. e.Erased tracks leading into the positions. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
f.Ensured that the vehicles parked in the shadows were moved as the shadows shifted. g.Replaced and replenished the camouflage as needed. h.Avoided movement in the area to prevent ground and air detection. 5. The element net control station (NCS) enforces communications procedures. a.Enforced signal operation instructions (SOI) procedures for the challenge, the authentication and decode, and the call signs and frequencies. b.Enforced approved radiotelephone operator (RATELO) procedures. c.Enforced communications security (COMSEC) procedures (have short transmissions, use the lowest power settings possible, use directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, and maintain radio silence), as directed. 6. The element employs COMSEC. a.Used SOI procedures for the challenge, the authentication and decode, and the call signs and frequencies. b.Used approved RATELO procedures. c.Used COMSEC procedures (have short transmissions, use the lowest power setting possible, use directional antennas, avoid transmission patterns, and maintain radio silence), as directed. d.Employed electronic countercountermeasures (ECCM) procedures for operations during jamming. e.Used messenger and wire to the maximum extent. f.Used visual signals according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP). 7. The element employs physical-security measures. a.Established observation posts (OPs). b.Used counterreconnaissance patrols. c.Employed stand-to procedures. d.Emplaced mines and obstacles. e.Tied in with adjacent units for coordination and fire. f.Used the correct challenge and password. g.Limited access into the element area. h.Safeguarded weapons, ammunition, sensitive items, and classified documents. i.Employed air guards. j.Used noise and light discipline. k.Used the proper litter discipline.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Treat Casualties (08-2-0003.19-0108)

(AR 350-1)

(FM 3-5)

(FM 4-25.11)

(FM 8-55)

(AR 600-8-1)

(FM 4-02)

(FM 8-10-6)

(FM 3-11.4)

(FM 4-02.7)

(FM 8-285)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained casualties and has no organic medical treatment personnel. Threat force contact has been broken. Soldiers have been wounded and may have chemical contamination or nonbattle injuries. Some unit members have been assigned the additional duty of combat lifesaver. Unit personnel are performing first-aid (self-aid/buddy-aid) treatment, and combat lifesavers are providing enhanced first aid treatment until medical treatment personnel arrive. This task is performed simultaneously with other reorganization tasks. The higher headquarters (HQ) tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) and operation order (OPORD) are available. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available.

NOTE: This task should not be trained in mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4 except when treating nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) casualties. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit personnel provide first aid treatment for casualties according to Field Manuals (FMs) 21-11 and 8-285, and combat-lifesaver certification standards. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increase the time required to provide treatment and limit the type of treatment provided. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in MOPP4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. First Sergeant and Platoon Sergeants supervise first-aid treatment of casualties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purposed primary and alternate casualty collection point locations. b. Developed a treatment plan. c. Monitored treatment for compliance with FM 21-11 and ensured that all casualties were treated. d. Directed the employment of combat lifesavers to treat casualties. e. Monitored battlefield stress reduction and stress prevention procedures. f. Reported casualties, as required. g. Coordinated the replenishment of Class XIII medical material, medicine, stretchers, and surgical instruments with the higher HQ logistics element according to the Tactical Standard Operating Procedures (TACSOP). h. Directed distribution of Class VIII supplies and equipment according to the TACSOP. i. Enforced quality-control (QC) procedures for Class VIII items issued to unit elements. <p>2. Unit personnel survey casualties and check for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsiveness. b. Breathing. c. Bleeding. d. Head injury. e. Shock. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>f. Fractures, to include cervical-spine and back fractures. g. Burns.</p> <p>3. Unit personnel administer lifesaving first-aid treatment. a. Cleared all objects from the casualty's throat. b. Used the jaw-thrust method to open the airway if a cervical-spine injury was suspected. c. Performed mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to restore the casualty's breathing according to cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) procedures.</p> <p>4. Unit personnel control hemorrhage. a. Applied dressings and bandages. b. Applied manual direct pressure to the wound. c. Elevated extremities. d. Applied a pressure dressing to the wound. e. Applied a tourniquet as a last resort.</p> <p>5. Unit personnel dress wounds by applying— a. An occlusive dressing to an open chest wound, if possible. b. A dressing to an open abdominal wound. c. A dressing to an open head wound.</p> <p>6. Unit personnel splint suspected fractures. a. Employed available materials to splint the injury. b. Splinted the fracture in the position in which the casualty was found. c. Restricted the movement of extremities. d. Checked circulation for impairment.</p> <p>7. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment to casualties with burns. a. Extinguished any thermal burn agent(s). b. Removed any chemical burn agent(s). c. Eliminated any electrical burn source. d. Uncovered the burn unless it was stuck to clothing or unless a chemical environment existed. e. Applied a field dressing, if appropriate.</p> <p>8. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment for environmental injuries. a. Administered treatment for heat injuries. b. Administered first aid for frostbite.</p> <p>9. Unit personnel provide first-aid treatment for chemical casualties. a. Took immediate protective steps to protect self and warn others according to FM 8-285. b. Protected casualties from further contamination. c. Administered a nerve-agent antidote according to FM 8-285. d. Administered a convulsant antidote for nerve agents (CANAs), if required. e. Decontaminated casualties according to FM 8-285, if necessary.</p> <p>10. Unit personnel prevent shock. a. Positioned casualties in the correct antishock position according to FM 21-11. b. Loosened clothing and equipment. c. Prevented casualties from chilling or overheating. d. Calmed casualties by reassuring them.</p> <p>11. Unit combat lifesavers perform enhanced first-aid treatment. a. Evaluated casualties for the condition and type of treatment that was needed. b. Measured the casualty's vital signs.</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
c.Inserted an oropharyngeal airway in an unconscious casualty. d.Applied splints to fractured limbs. e.Administered first aid to chemical-agent casualties. f.Initiated an intravenous infusion for hypovolemic shock. g.Identified environmental injuries. h.Treated environmental injuries. i.Managed battle-fatigue (BF) casualties. j.Transported casualties to the Casualty Collection Point, if necessary. 12. First Sergeant called MEDEVAC for casualties that needed higher medical treatment. a.Sent casualty feeder reports DA Form 1156 to higher HQ. b.Reported disposition of casualties to commander.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct Battlefield Stress-Reduction and Stress-Prevention Procedures (08-2-R303.19-0308)
(FM 6-22.5) (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-5)
(FM 4-02)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)
COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Combat health-support (CHS) operations have commenced. Unit personnel are deployed in support of higher headquarters (HQ) operations. The unit's sleep plan and standing operating procedures (SOPs) to manage battle fatigue (BF) soldiers have been deployed. Personnel have been cross-trained on critical tasks. Operations are continuous over a prolonged period of time causing stressful situations for personnel. The commander has directed that battlefield stress-management procedures be implemented. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available.

NOTE: Due to the technical knowledge and skills required to perform some military-occupational-specialty (MOS) specific tasks, caution must be exercised when cross-training personnel. For instance, nonmedical personnel cannot be cross-trained to perform MOS-specific medical tasks. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The unit applies techniques that counter battlefield stress. At mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4, performance degradation factors increase the need for stress-prevention implementation.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander and leaders perform stress-prevention leader actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issued warning orders, operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) to the lowest possible level. b. Provided soldiers with an accurate assessment of the friendly and enemy situation. c. Briefed the leader's intention to all of the unit personnel. d. Spoke positively concerning the unit's missions, purpose, and abilities. e. Encouraged a positive attitude throughout the unit. f. Instituted an information-dissemination plan designed to quell and prevent rumors. g. Informed personnel of the availability of religious support. * 2. The commander and leaders implement a sleep plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provided a safe and secure area away from vehicles and other high-noise activities. b. Adjusted the sleep plan as dictated by the tactical situation. c. Enforced the sleep plan according to the tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP). * 3. Leaders implement task-rotation or task-restructuring procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternated cross-trained unit personnel on critical tasks, as required. b. Rotated unit personnel between demanding and nondemanding tasks. c. Assigned two soldiers who functioned independently on tasks that required a high degree of accuracy. d. Adjusted task-rotation policies and procedures to the tactical situation. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 4. Leaders implement stress-coping and stress-management techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integrated new unit members into the unit immediately. b. Assisted soldiers in resolving home-front problems. c. Implemented a buddy system to observe signs of stress or battle fatigue (BF) among soldiers and leaders. d. Provided instruction on relaxation techniques to all personnel before deployment. e. Conducted after-action debriefings. f. Conducted unit award, decoration, recognition, and memorial ceremonies. <p>* 5. The commander and leaders implement stress-control techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implemented a plan to deal with mild, seriously stressed, or BF cases. b. Assigned simple tasks to soldiers who showed signs of severe stress or BF. c. Directed personnel to be supportive of stressed or BF soldiers. d. Referred soldiers showing signs of serious stress or BF to a medical-treatment facility (MTF) for evaluation. e. Reintegrated return-to-duty (RTD) soldiers into their specific element. <p>6. Unit personnel employ stress-prevention measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained a positive attitude concerning the unit's mission, purpose, and abilities. b. Complied with the commander's sleep plan. c. Identified other soldiers who showed signs of stress or BF. d. Provided immediate buddy-aid support. e. Reported signs of stress or BF in other soldiers to their immediate supervisor. f. Accepted new unit members immediately. g. Practiced relaxation techniques at the appropriate times and places. h. Participated in buddy systems and after-action debriefings. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Perform Field-Sanitation Functions (08-2-R315.19-0408)

(AR 200-1)
(FM 10-52)
(FM 3-5)
(FM 4-25.12)

(AR 385-10)
(FM 21-10)
(FM 4-02)

(AR 40-5)
(FM 3-11.4)
(FM 4-02.7)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: Health hazards exist which require field-sanitation measures. The unit is in the field without permanent sanitation or water facilities. The commander has selected and trained the unit's field-sanitation team (FST). The combat-health-support (CHS) plan, the tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP), and higher headquarters' (HQ) operation order (OPORD) are available. All required sanitation equipment is available. Field-sanitation measures are continuous and performed simultaneously with other operational tasks. Simplified collective-protection equipment (SCPE) is on hand and/or field-expedient and natural shelters are available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Field-sanitation measures are accomplished according to the TSOP, the OPORD, and Field Manual (FM) 21-10. The FST performs field-sanitation measures according to the TSOP, FM 21-10, and the commander's guidance. Only minimum-essential field-sanitation activities are performed at mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The commander directs field-sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directed field-sanitation activities to counter the medical threat. b. Monitored field-sanitation activities for compliance with FM 21-10 and the TSOP. c. Enforced individual field-sanitation measures. d. Requested assistance from the preventive-medicine (PVNTMED) elements for sanitation problems that were beyond the expertise of the unit FST according to the TSOP and the OPORD. e. Corrected field-sanitation deficiencies. f. Reported field-sanitation deficiencies, which could not be corrected by unit personnel, to the FST. g. Enforced safety procedures according to Army Regulation (AR) 385-10 and the TSOP. h. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TSOP. <p>2. The FST supervises unit field-sanitation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintained the field-sanitation basic load according to AR 40-5 and FM 21-10-1. b. Supervised the distribution of field-sanitation basic-load items according to AR 40-5 and FM 21-10-1. c. Tested the unit water supply for the chlorine-residual level according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP. d. Monitored personnel to ensure that personal protective measures against arthropods (skin, clothing, and bed-net repellent) and rodents were used according to applicable directives and the commander's guidance. e. Conducted rodent surveys, as required. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>f. Monitored personnel for employment of correct hygiene measures.</p> <p>g. Monitored waste facilities and procedures for compliance with AR 40-5, FM 21-10-1, and the TSOP, as required.</p> <p>h. Inspected latrines and urinals according to the TSOP.</p> <p>i. Inspected liquid- and solid-waste disposal facilities to ensure compliance with AR 40-5, FM 21-10-1, and the TSOP.</p> <p>j. Inspected hand-washing devices according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP.</p> <p>k. Inspected the transport, storage, preparation, and serving of food for compliance with FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP.</p> <p>l. Provided advice, recommendations, and training requirements to the commander.</p> <p>m. Enforced safety procedures according to the TSOP and the commander's guidance.</p> <p>n. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TSOP.</p> <p>o. Inspected water containers and trailers according to FM 21-10-1 and the TSOP.</p> <p>3. Unit personnel employ field-sanitation measures.</p> <p>a. Maintained the prescribed load of water-purification materials according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP.</p> <p>b. Prepared unpotable water for personal use according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP.</p> <p>c. Consumed only the water that was designated as potable.</p> <p>d. Maintained latrines and hand-washing facilities according to FM 21-10 and the TSOP.</p> <p>e. Employed preventive measures against cold and heat injuries.</p> <p>f. Employed personal-hygiene measures.</p> <p>g. Employed preventive measures against arthropod and rodent infestation, to include using skin, clothing, and bed-net repellent.</p> <p>h. Reported field-sanitation deficiencies to the FST.</p> <p>i. Employed safety procedures according to AR 385-10 and the TSOP.</p> <p>j. Enforced environmental-protection procedures according to AR 200-1 and the TSOP.</p>		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Perform Unit Mortuary-Affairs Operations (10-2-C318.19-0210)
(FM 10-64) (FM 3-11.4) (FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit has sustained fatalities. The unit may have the capability of performing an air reconnaissance. Some remains may be contaminated. The higher headquarters' (HQ) tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) and operation order (OPORD) are available. The task is performed by nonmortuary-affairs personnel. The commander has assigned search-and-recovery team leaders and personnel. The geographical combatant commander authorizes temporary interment.

NOTE: At mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) level 4, only those tasks deemed mission-essential by the commander are performed. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Search, recovery, evacuation, and emergency burial operations are performed according to the TSOP and the OPORD. At MOPP4, these activities are curtailed.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The search-and-recovery team leaders or the noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) prepares for the search. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed a map, terrain, or aerial reconnaissance of the search area. b. Identified additional support requirements. c. Requested additional support requirements from higher HQ staff elements. d. Identified the search pattern to be used. e. Coordinated the nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) assistance with higher HQ staff elements. f. Coordinated the security of the search area with higher HQ staff elements. * 2. The search-and-recovery team leaders supervise the search, recovery, and evacuation operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefed search-and-recovery teams on operational procedures. b. Issued personal effects bags, human remains pouches (if available), and NBC-agent tags. c. Assigned areas of search to each team. d. Assigned a portion of the search area to an individual team member. e. Monitored search-and-recovery team operations for compliance with the TSOP, the OPORD, and the commander's guidance. 3. The search-and-recovery teams conduct the search. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Searched assigned areas for remains and personal effects. b. Marked terrain locations of remains. c. Prepared a recovery-site sketch indicating locations where remains and personal effects were found. 4. The search-and-recovery teams recover remains. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected the immediate area for booby traps and NBC contaminants. b. Performed procedures for tentative identification. c. Attached a tag marked with a large "C" to the contaminated remains. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>NOTE: Remains found in a contaminated area are to be handled according to procedures set forth in Field Manual (FM) 10-64 and taken to the Mortuary Affairs' decontamination collection point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d.Attached personal effects to the remains. e.Shrouded the remains with available materials. f.Prepared a sketch of the recovery site showing major landmarks. g.Prepared a map overlay of the recovery site. h.Coordinated the evacuation of recovered remains to collection points. i.Forwarded a situation report (SITREP) according to the TSOP to higher HQ staff elements. <p>5. The search-and-recovery teams evacuate remains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Verified that the personal effects were attached to the remains. b.Transported the remains to a designated MA collection point in a covered vehicle or aircraft. <p>NOTE: Remains should not be transported in an ambulance.</p> <p>* 6. The search-and-recovery-team leader supervises temporary internment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Identified a specific burial site in coordination with higher HQ staff elements. b.Supervised the marking of grave sites according to FM 10-64, the TSOP, and current directives. c.Supervised the burial of all recovered remains and their personal effects. d.Reported burial data to the base cluster operations center (BCOC). <p>7. The search-and-recovery teams perform emergency burials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Prepared the interment sites according to the TSOP and current directives. b.Marked the grave sites. c.Buried the International, United States (US), allied, and enemy forces' remains with their personal effects in separate rows. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Provide Unit Supply Support (10-2-C320.19-0310)

(DA PAM 710-2-1)

(AR 710-2)

(FM 3-11.4)

(FM 3-5)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit headquarters (HQ) is receiving requests for supplies from subordinate elements. Equipment and supplies are arriving through supply channels, but additional supplies may be required. Extra small arms and ammunition are stored in the supply area. The unit tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) and higher HQ operation order (OPORD) are available. The supply-support area is a continuous task that is performed simultaneously with other support and operational tasks. Digital systems are operational and functionality checks have been conducted. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Equipment and supplies are distributed without interfering with mission requirements as established by the TSOP and the OPORD. At mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) 4, unit supply support is reduced to minimum-essential actions. Forwards all vital and updated information to the PMO by digital means.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The commander directs unit supply operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected supply records and status to ensure compliance with supply regulations, directives, and the TSOP. b. Directed inventories of supplies and equipment to calculate assets on hand. c. Inspected unit equipment, weapons, and ammunition storage areas for compliance with supply regulations, directives, and the TSOP. d. Directed the issue of supplies and equipment according to higher HQ guidance and the TSOP or both sustainment controls. e. Forwarded supplies, weapons, and small-arms ammunition requirements to higher HQ staff element. * 2. The supply sergeant supervises unit supply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspected the supply status to determine total assets. b. Conducted inventories to calculate assets on hand. c. Developed supply-storage plans. d. Monitored supply transactions to ensure compliance with established supply procedures. e. Supervised the control of weapons and ammunition. f. Prepared input to material-condition status reports. g. Enforced safety procedures. h. Enforced environmental stewardship measures. 3. Supply personnel request additional supplies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated requirements with elements. b. Calculated resupply requirements. c. Recorded requests on the appropriate document register. d. Forwarded resupply requests to higher HQ staff element. 4. Supply personnel receive supplies. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
a. Inspected incoming supplies for quantity and condition. b. Recorded the receipt of supplies on the appropriate document register. c. Stored the supplies according to storage plans. d. Notified the requesting element of the availability of supplies for issue. 5. Supply personnel issue supplies. a. Processed supply requests according to the appropriate regulations and directives and the TSOP. b. Prepared transaction documents according to the appropriate regulations and directives and the TSOP. c. Issued supplies as prescribed by the commander's guidance. d. Maintained the prescribed copies of transactions according to the appropriate regulations and directives. 6. Supply personnel maintain small arms and ammunition. a. Controlled stored weapons and ammunition according to the appropriate regulations and command policies. b. Requested ammunition resupply from the Supply Officer (US Army) (S4) section. c. Performed unit-level maintenance on small arms. d. Forwarded weapons beyond organizational repair capabilities to support-maintenance elements. e. Employed safety procedures. f. Employed environmental-stewardship protective procedures.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
171-147-0001	PREPARE/SEND COMBAT MESSAGES USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0002	PERFORM STARTUP PROCEDURES FOR FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2) VERSION 3.4
171-147-0005	APPLY MESSAGE ADDRESSING FEATURES IN FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0006	PERFORM MESSAGE MANAGEMENT USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0007	PREPARE/SEND OVERLAYS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0008	PREPARE/SEND REPORTS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0009	PREPARE/SEND FIRE/ALERT MESSAGES USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0010	PREPARE/SEND ORDER/REQUEST MESSAGES USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0011	PERFORM BEFORE-OPERATIONS PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES ON FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0012	PERFORM SHUT-DOWN PROCEDURES FOR FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0013	PERFORM DURING-OPERATIONS PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES ON FBCB2 VERSION 3.4

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
171-147-0014	PERFORM AFTER-OPERATIONS PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES ON FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0015	PREPARE/SEND A LOGISTICAL STATUS REPORT USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0017	EMPLOY MAP FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0019	EMPLOY FIPR FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0020	EMPLOY STATUS FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0021	EMPLOY ADMIN FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0022	EMPLOY APPS FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0023	EMPLOY NAV FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0024	EMPLOY QUICK SEND FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4
171-147-0025	EMPLOY FILTERS FUNCTIONS USING FBCB2 VERSION 3.4

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Supervise Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs), Civilian Internees (CIs), United States (US) Military Prisoners, and Dislocated Civilians (19-2-3503)
(AR 190-8) (FM 3-19.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) escort guard company is deployed in support of an MP internment and resettlement (I/R) battalion. The escort guard company commander has been directed to evacuate EPW, CI, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians to a designated location. You are given the battalion evacuation plan and the standing operating procedure (SOP). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The company completes coordination for evacuation of EPW, CI, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians and provides updated information to the battalion. Evacuees are released to appropriate personnel at the destination. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company headquarters coordinates the evacuation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.Coordinated evacuation with the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) section. b.Determined routing and support requirements. c.Contactd the releasing facility to determine when evacuees would be ready for transportation. d.Coordinated with the releasing facility for food and water for the evacuees and guards. e.Coordinated transportation. f.Notified the receiving facility of the number of evacuees and approximate time of arrival. 2. Company headquarters issues a fragmentary order (FRAGO) to the platoon. 3. Company headquarters monitors progress of the evacuation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.Updated company situation map, using spot reports. b.Forwarded spot reports to the battalion. 4. The company reports that evacuees have been released to the appropriate personnel at the destination. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct Company-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations (19-2-4003)
(FM 3-22.40) (FM 3-19.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) company in a combat or stability operation or support operation is directed to coordinate and supervise civil disturbance operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: A MP company supervises and coordinates operations to meet and counter a civil disturbance threat. The threat is defeated with little loss of personnel and equipment during the operation. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The company commander receives the mission from higher headquarters (HQ).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted mission analysis. b. Coordinated for initial intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) with higher HQ. c. Determined specified, implied, and essential tasks. d. Determined constraints. e. Conducted risk assessment for the mission and the force. f. Determined the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and own intelligence priorities. g. Determined the rules of engagement (ROE) and use of force policy. h. Issued a warning order to platoons and/or company support sections. <p>2. The operations center coordinates for special equipment and/or personnel for the mission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated for apprehension or detention of civilian personnel. b. Coordinated with higher HQ for disposition of evidence. c. Coordinated for support, to include special reaction teams (SRTs), hostage negotiators, military working dog (MWD) teams, psychological operations (PSYOP), civil affairs, and host nations. d. Coordinated with emergency operation center (EOC) personnel. e. Coordinated with higher HQ for local or host nation law enforcement personnel. f. Coordinated for special equipment to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops (PASGT) helmet and face shield. (2) Body armor or flak vest. (3) Shields, work gloves, and batons. (4) Protective masks. (5) Elbow pads. (6) Weapons and bayonets. (7) O-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), dibenzoxazepine (CR), and oleoresin capsicum (OC) (also known as pepper spray). (8) Smoke grenades. (9) Breaching ramps. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>(10)Scaling ladders. (11)Portable radios. (12)Bullhorns. (13)Cameras to videotape individuals in the crowd for identification. (14)Transportation assets to detention areas. (15)Night vision devices. (16)Portable lighting. (17)Hand and/or leg irons. (18)Flexible cuffs. (19)Duct tape. (20)Shin guards. g.Established communication with platoon and higher HQ. h.Coordinated for additional support. (1)Included a medical assistance and aid station. (2)Included communication with platoon and higher HQ.</p> <p>* 3. The first sergeant ensures that soldiers have the necessary equipment to accomplish the mission. a.Coordinated medical evacuation for soldiers. b.Assisted the commander in identifying essential soldier tasks that support the collective tasks. c.Ensured that Class I, V, VIII, supplies were provided to the soldier.</p> <p>* 4. The company commander, after making a tentative plan, begins initial movement. a.Coordinated with higher HQ for additional military support. b.Coordinated for the actual conduct of the operation. (1)Included transportation requirements. (2)Included medical assistance. (3)Included legal issues. (4)Included public affairs support.</p> <p>* 5. The company commander completes the plan. a.Gave guidance on ROE and use of force. b.Briefed platoon leaders concerning what to expect when dealing with crowds based on information received from the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) section. c.Issued orders.</p> <p>* 6. The company commander and the first sergeant supervise the platoon inspections and rehearsals. a.Checked for appropriate equipment. b.Oversaw rehearsals to ensure they met and countered the threat. (1)Employed and used nonlethal munitions. (2)Practiced situations in which the ROE and the use of force was applied. (3)Used riot dispensers. (4)Used hand-and-arm signals or voice commands. (5)Included formations, (line, wedge, echelon).</p> <p>* 7. The company commander and the first sergeant supervise the conduct of the civil-disturbance operation. a.Used appropriate crowd control measures necessary, to include— (1)Line (skirmishers). (2)Wedge (to break up skirmishers). (3)Echelon (to move skirmishers to desired location).</p>		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(4)Circle or diamond formation (to move a very important person [VIP] or to move through a crowd). b. Employ special teams as required. (1)Selected marksman. (2)Armed personnel with shotguns. (3)Selected riot control devices. c. Supervised the emplacement of barriers. d. Coordinated for employment of PSYOP and/or MWD. e. Coordinated with the public affairs office. 8. The operations center monitors situations of civil disturbance. a. Maintained communication. b. Updated higher HQ with information from the scene. c. Coordinated for resupply and reinforcements to the platoons. d. Coordinated for medical assistance, as required. * 9. The company commander and the first sergeant supervise postcivil disturbance operations. a. Checked for casualties and loss of equipment. b. Conducted an after-action review (AAR). c. Prepared for future operations.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-400-0028	Coordinate with Host Nation Police
191-400-0030	Plan Operations to Counter or Control Civil Disturbances
191-400-0035	Direct the Conduct of a Military Working Dog (MWD) Section
191-400-0041	Establish Liaison with other Military/Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
19-3-4003	Conduct Platoon-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations
19-3-D403	Conduct Platoon-Level Civil Disturbance Control Operations (Digital Military Police [MP] Platoon)

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Handle Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) (19-3-3106)
(FM 3-19.4) (FM 3-19.1)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The enemy soldiers either surrendered or were captured. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The capturing element takes charge of and evacuates the EPWs according to the unit standing operating procedure (SOP) and the search, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag (5 Ss and T) method. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The element searches the EPWs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Removed weapons and documents that had intelligence value. b. Returned personal items of no military intelligence value, such as protective clothing and equipment. c. Furnished receipts to the prisoners for their personal property that was taken. 2. The element segregates the EPWs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Segregated the EPWs by rank, sex, desertion status, civilian status, nationality, and ideology. b. Turned any wounded EPWs over to the medical personnel for evacuation through medical channels. 3. The element silences the EPWs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prevented the EPW leaders from giving orders. b. Prevented the EPWs from planning an escape. c. Did not talk in front of the EPWs except to issue orders and maintain discipline. 4. The element safeguards the EPWs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Removed the EPWs from the dangers of the battlefield. b. Did not allow anyone to abuse the EPWs. c. Treated the EPWs humanely. 5. The element tags the EPWs with Department of Defense (DD) Form 2745. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Annotated the date and time of the capture, the capturing unit, the grid coordinates of the capture, and the circumstances of the capture. b. Attached Part A to the EPW. c. Retained Part B for the unit records. d. Attached Part C to the property. 6. The element speeds the EPWs to the rear. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Notified higher headquarters (HQ) that the company had EPWs. b. Removed the EPWs rearward to the nearest military police (MP) collecting point. c. Exploited intelligence information. 		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-376-4101	Process Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) and/or Civilian Internees (CIs) at a Collecting Point or Holding Area
191-376-4102	Escort Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) and/or Civilian Internees (CIs) to Rear Areas
191-377-4205	Supervise the Processing of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)/Civilian Internees (CIs) at a Collecting Point or Holding Area
191-378-6079	Supervise the Escort of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)/Civilian Internees (CIs) to a Collecting Point, a Holding Area, or an Enclosure

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: 12 SQUADS
 COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
 4 PLT HEADQUARTERS

TASK: Conduct Evacuation By Air, Rail, or Water (19-3-3504)

(AR 190-8)

(DD FORM 2718)

(DA FORM 4137)

(FM 3-19.4)

(DD FORM 2708)

(FM 3-22.40)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) escort guard company is assigned in support of an MP battalion internment and resettlement (I/R). No transportation is available for evacuees. The company commander has directed the platoon to evacuate enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), civilian internees (CIs), United States (US) military prisoners, or dislocated civilians by air, rail, or water to a designated location. They are given access to DA Form 4137 and DD Forms 2708 and 2718. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon evacuates EPW, CIs, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians while maintaining proper security and accountability. Evacuees are released to appropriate personnel at the destination. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The platoon leader coordinates the evacuation with the company headquarters. * 2. The platoon leader provides a sufficient number of guards to escort personnel. * 3. The platoon leader issues the operation order (OPORD). * 4. The platoon leader provides situation/spot reports to company headquarters. * 5. The squad leader supervises the evacuation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Coordinated for food and water for guards and escorted personnel. b.Briefed the squad on emergency procedures. c.Conducted a hasty route reconnaissance. d.Supervised the completion of transfer documents. e.Positioned escort vehicles to the front and rear of the columns. f.Briefed escort drivers on the route, march schedule, speed, and stops. 6. The squad evacuates personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Completed transfer receipts DD Form 2708. b.Accounted for each prisoner. c.Searched evacuees. d.Segregated evacuees to the maximum extent possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)Ensured that EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians were kept separate from each other. (2)Ensured that EPWs and/or CIs were separated by rank, sex, and nationality. (3)Ensured that US prisoners were separated by rank, status (pretrial/posttrial), and sex. (4)Ensured that dislocated civilians were separated by family units, single males, single females, and unaccompanied children. e.Verifies identification documents. f.Prepare DA Form 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
g. Instructed evacuees concerning discipline, actions during emergencies, and the meaning of the word "halt," using an interpreter, if available. h. Maintained silence and segregation of evacuees. i. Treated evacuees according to the Hague and Geneva Conventions or other applicable laws and regulations. 7. The squad releases evacuees to appropriate personnel at the destination. a. Obtained a copy of DD Form 2708 and/or DD Form 2718 for each person evacuated. b. Obtained a copy of DA Form 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-376-4102	Escort Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) and/or Civilian Internees (CIs) to Rear Areas
191-376-5116	Perform a Stand-Up Search or a Frisk (Pat-Down) Search
191-376-5117	Perform a Prone Search

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: 4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct Evacuation By Foot (19-3-3505)

(AR 190-8)

(DD FORM 2718)

(DA FORM 4137)

(FM 3-19.4)

(DD FORM 2708)

(FM 3-22.40)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) escort guard company is deployed in support of an MP battalion internment and resettlement (I/R). No transportation is available for evacuees. The company commander has directed the platoon to evacuate enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), civilian internees (CIs), United States (US) military prisoners, or dislocated civilians by foot to a designated location. They are given access to DA Form 4137 and DD Forms 2708 and 2718. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon evacuates EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians while maintaining proper security and accountability. Evacuees are released to appropriate personnel at the destination. Some iterations of this task should be performed in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The platoon leader coordinates the evacuation with the company headquarters. * 2. The platoon leader provides a sufficient number of guards to complete the mission based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian consideration (METT-TC). * 3. The platoon leader issues the operation order (OPORD). * 4. The platoon leader provides situation and/or spot reports to company headquarters. * 5. The squad leader supervises evacuation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Coordinated for food and water for guards and escorted personnel. b.Briefed the squad on emergency procedures. c.Conducted a hasty route reconnaissance. d.Supervised the completion of transfer documents. e.Positioned escort vehicles to the front and rear of the columns. f.Briefed escort drivers on the route, march schedule, speed, and stops. 6. The squad evacuates personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Completed transfer receipts DD Form 2708. b.Accounted for each prisoner. c.Searched the evacuees. d.Segregated evacuees to the maximum extent possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)Ensured that EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians were kept separate from each other. (2)Ensured that EPWs and/or CIs were separated by rank, sex, and nationality. (3)Ensured that US prisoners are separated by rank, sex, and nationality. (4)Ensured that dislocated civilians are separated by family units, single males, single females, and unaccompanied children. e.Verified identification documents. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
f.Prepared DA Form 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property. g.Instructed evacuees about discipline, actions during emergencies, and the meaning of the word "halt," using an interpreter, if available. h.Maintained silence and segregation of evacuees. i.Treated evacuees according to the Hague and Geneva Conventions or other applicable laws and regulations. 7. The squad releases evacuees to appropriate personnel at the destination. a.Obtained a copy of DD Form 2708and/or DD Form 2718 for each person evacuated. b.Obtained a copy of DA 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-376-4102	Escort Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) and/or Civilian Internees (CIs) to Rear Areas
191-376-5116	Perform a Stand-Up Search or a Frisk (Pat-Down) Search
191-376-5117	Perform a Prone Search

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Conduct Evacuation by a Vehicle (19-3-3506)

(AR 190-47)

(DD FORM 2708)

(AR 190-8)

(DD FORM 2718)

(DA FORM 4137)

(FM 3-19.4)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: A military police (MP) escort guard company is deployed in support of an MP battalion internment and resettlement (I/R). The company commander has directed the platoon to evacuate enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), civilian internees (CIs), United States (US) military prisoners, or dislocated civilians by vehicle to a designated location. They are given DA Form 4137 and DD Forms 2708 and 2718. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: The platoon evacuates EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians while maintaining proper security and accountability. Evacuees are released to appropriate personnel at the destination. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The platoon leader coordinates the evacuation with the company headquarters. * 2. The platoon leader assigns a sufficient number of guards to complete the mission based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determined type and quantity of vehicles available. b. Determined number of evacuees that can be transported. * 3. The platoon leader issues the operation order (OPORD). * 4. The platoon leader provides situation and/or spot reports to company headquarters. * 5. The squad leader supervises evacuation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinated for food and water for guards and escorted personnel. b. Briefed the squad on procedures during stops. c. Briefed the squad on procedures for emergencies. d. Conducted a hasty route reconnaissance. e. Supervised the completion of transfer documents. f. Briefed driver on the route, march schedule, speed, and stops. 6. The squad evacuates personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Completed transfer receipts DD Form 2708. b. Accounted for each prisoner. c. Searched the evacuees. d. Searched the vehicles prior to loading evacuees. e. Segregated evacuees to the maximum extent possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ensured that EPWs, CIs, US military prisoners, and dislocated civilians were kept separate from each other. (2) Ensured that EPWs and/or CIs were separated by rank, sex, and nationality. (3) Ensured that US prisoners were separated by rank, status (pretrial or posttrial), and sex. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
(4) Ensured that dislocated civilians were separated by family units, single males, single females, and unaccompanied children. f. Verified identification documents. g. Prepared DA Form 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property. h. Instructed evacuees about discipline, actions during emergencies, and the meaning of the word "halt," using an interpreter, if available. i. Watched evacuees in the vehicle ahead. j. Maintained silence and segregation of evacuees. k. Treated evacuees according to the Hague and Geneva Conventions or other applicable laws and regulations. l. Searched vehicle after evacuees were unloaded. 7. The squad releases evacuees to the appropriate personnel at the destination. a. Obtained a copy of DD Form 2708 and/or DD Form 2718 for each person evacuated. b. Obtained a copy of DA Form 4137 for all impounded or confiscated property.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-379-4405	Plan the Movement of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)/Civilian Internees (CIs)

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Perform Unit-Level Maintenance (43-2-C322.19-0143)

(FM 4-30.3)

(AR 220-1)

(AR 385-10)

(AR 385-40)

(AR 700-138)

(AR 750-1)

(DA PAM 738-750)

(DA PAM 750-35)

(FM 9-43-2)

(TC 43-35)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The company is tactically deployed. Unit maintenance personnel receive requests to repair inoperative equipment. The unit maintenance area is established. Required tools, repair parts, equipment, and personnel are available. Operators are performing preventive-maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on the equipment. Recovery operations with injured operators on board may be required. The company tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP) is available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Unit vehicles and equipment are maintained in an operational-ready status according to Department of the Army (DA) standards.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. The company commander or motor officer directs the unit maintenance program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored implementation of the unit maintenance program. b. Monitored unit operational levels by reviewing vehicle and equipment status reports. c. Identified current or anticipated maintenance problems. d. Coordinated the resolution of maintenance problems with higher headquarters (HQ). e. Requested control-substitution approval from higher HQ. f. Approved emergency field repairs. g. Prepared materiel condition status reports (MCSR). h. Conducted periodic inspections of personnel and equipment to ensure that the safety program was enforced. * 2. The platoon or section leaders supervise operator maintenance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitored the performance of PMCS. b. Inspected vehicles, weapons, and equipment. c. Coordinated maintenance assistance with the unit maintenance section. d. Monitored the equipment and repair parts status. e. Requested approval for emergency field repairs. f. Maintained the maintenance status of vehicles, weapons, and equipment. g. Provided input for the MCSRs. 3. The company personnel perform operator maintenance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performed PMCS. b. Notified the supervisor of maintenance problems that were beyond the operator's capability. c. Performed emergency field repairs. d. Assisted unit maintenance personnel with repairs and services. * 4. The motor sergeant supervises unit maintenance personnel. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Organized unit maintenance personnel to perform unit maintenance activities. b.Supervised The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) and prescribed load-list (PLL) procedures for completeness and accuracy. c.Supervised repair and inspection procedures to ensure that they were done safely and according to the appropriate references. d.Requested approval for battle-damage assessment and repair (BDAR) from the company commander when established repair procedures could not be used. e.Supervised BDAR procedures to ensure that procedures were done according to appropriate BDAR manuals. f.Requested approval to use a controlled exchange from the company commander when required repair parts were not available. g.Supervised the use of a controlled exchange for compliance with the commander's guidance. h.Supervised recovery operations to ensure that correct recovery and safety procedures were used. i.Supervised the procedures for the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) to ensure that the testing of oil samples was done at the required intervals. j.Coordinated the maintenance status with platoon or section leaders. k.Provided the unit maintenance status to the company commander. <p>5. The unit maintenance personnel repair organic equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Diagnosed faults on inoperative equipment. b.Requested required repair parts to complete the repair from the PLL clerk. c.Repaired equipment according to the applicable technical manuals (TMs). d.Requested approval for BDAR through the motor sergeant when established repair procedures could not be used. e.Performed BDAR according to the appropriate BDAR manual. f.Requested approval for a controlled exchange through the motor sergeant when required repair parts were not available. g.Performed a controlled exchange. h.Performed a final inspection to ensure quality control of repairs. i.Recorded completed work on the appropriate documents. j.Employed safety procedures to minimize accidents. <p>6. The unit maintenance personnel conduct transactions with support maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Identified the category of repair. b.Corrected unit-level deficiencies. c.Prepared the required documentation for submission to support maintenance. d.Evacuated the equipment used to support maintenance. e.Verified the completion of repairs. f.Picked up equipment upon completion of repairs. <p>7. The unit maintenance personnel perform administrative-support functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Maintained the PLL. b.Requested repair parts for unit equipment. c.Performed the required AOAP tasks. d.Turned in unserviceable-repairable items. e.Maintained document registers. f.Maintained maintenance-control records. g.Maintained technical publications on all organic equipment. h.Maintained tools and test equipment. i.Maintained power-generating equipment. <p>8. The maintenance personnel recover disabled vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.Verified the location of the disabled vehicles. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b.Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c.Inspected the vehicles to determine the required parts. d.Repaired the vehicles on-site. e.Evacuated nonrepairable vehicles to the unit maintenance area. 9. The maintenance personnel react to battle-damaged vehicles (recoverable) within a hostile area. a.Requested covering fire. b.Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c.Towed the vehicles to a concealed location. d.Removed casualties from the vehicles. e.Performed self-aid or buddy aid. f.Requested medical assistance, if required. g.Evacuated casualties. h.Performed battle-damage assessments. i.Repaired vehicles, if possible. j.Recovered nonrepairable vehicles. 10. The maintenance personnel react to battle-damaged vehicles (unrecoverable) within a hostile area. a.Requested direct and supporting fire. b.Moved on a concealed route to the disabled vehicles. c.Removed casualties from the vehicles. d.Treated casualties. e.Requested medical assistance, if required. f.Evacuated casualties. g.Requested disposition of the unrecoverable vehicles from the company commander. h.Conducted salvage operations. i.Prepared the vehicles for destruction. j.Destroyed the vehicles on order from the commander or a designated representative.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Task Number	Task Title
191-381-1252	Perform Operator's Maintenance on a 12-Gauge Shotgun

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Maintain Unit Strength (12-2-C201.19-0112)
(DA PAM 600-8-1) (AR 600-8-1) (FM 12-6)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The unit is engaged in combat. Personnel losses and gains have occurred. The unit is equipped with the Tactical Army Combat-Service Support (CSS) Computer System (TACCS). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: A personnel status report (PSR) is prepared daily and required Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) changes are made.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The headquarters (HQ) element collects strength information from all sections. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logged situation reports (SITREPs) and other personnel information. b. Collected other personnel strength information from the tactical operations center (TOC) and the servicing aid station. c. Verified strength data. d. Corrected and completed data. 2. The HQ element updates the Command and Control Strength Reporting System (C2SRS). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Posted the battle roster. b. Inputted individual changes. c. Initiated casualty feeder reports. d. Posted the commander's narrative guidance to the PSR and the personnel requirements report (PRR). e. Printed casualty feeder reports, the PSR, and the PRR. f. Created TACCS floppy diskettes for the C2SRS. g. Printed the updated battle roster, as required. h. Reconciled the C2SRS and the TACCS personnel file after downloading them from the personnel automation section. i. Prepared letters of condolence and sympathy. 3. The HQ element processes replacements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted the unit welcome or orientation briefing. b. Reviewed a copy of the soldiers' orders. c. Signed soldiers into the unit using Department of the Army (DA) Form 647. d. Collected medical and dental records. e. Forwarded medical and dental records to the servicing medical unit. f. Inspected critical clothing and equipment for shortages. g. Coordinated the issue of needed items. h. Added names to the battle roster. i. Completed DA Form 3955. j. Forwarded DA Form 3955 to the servicing postal activity. * 4. The unit sergeant or commander forwards the casualty data. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewed casualty feeder reports for accuracy and completeness, with the data entered on DA Form 1594. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
b.Reconciled the casualty log with the strength-accounting data. c.Corrected any deficiencies. d.Forwarded casualty feeder reports to the servicing personnel service company. * 5. The unit sergeant disseminates strength information. a.Briefed the commander on unit strength and replacement status. b.Forwarded personnel SITREPs and DA Forms 1155 and 1156 to higher HQ. c.Informed higher HQ staff and subordinate sections of projected replacements. * 6. The unit commander performs strength-management functions. a.Performed cross leveling. b.Verified combat critical-personnel requirements. c.Reviewed and approved strength-management reports. d.Spot checked strength-information processing. e.Briefed superiors on unit strength and replacement status.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

ELEMENTS: COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
4 PLT HEADQUARTERS
12 SQUADS

TASK: Perform Unit Communications (19-2-6011)
(FM 24-18) (FM 20-3) (FM 24-16)
(TC 24-20)

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M (Circle)

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U (Circle)

CONDITIONS: The military police (MP) company is employed in support of the corps. All elements of the MP company are established in an area of operations (AOs) or with specific missions. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4.

TASK STANDARDS: Continuous secure and/or nonsecure radio communications are established. Radio communications are maintained throughout the company and with the battalion headquarters (HQ). Company elements have established and are maintaining wire communications. Communications security (COMSEC) measures and electronic countercountermeasures (ECCM) are implemented. Interference reports are submitted to battalion as needed. The time required to perform this task is increased when conducting it in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
<p>* 1. The communications supervisor plans and supervises communications support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advised the commander and staff on all communications matters. b. Planned and supervised the integration of the unit communications system with those of higher, lower, and adjacent (HQ). c. Planned and supervised communications support for movement. <p>2. The communications section establishes and maintains the radio communications network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established net control station (NCS). b. Established radio relay sites to ensure communications throughout the radio network. c. Ensured that radios throughout the company were sited to allow reliable transmission and reception. d. Ensured use of preventive ECCM. e. Ensured use of remedial ECCM. <p>3. The NCS reports attempted jamming/interference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that affected operators submit meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) reports to NCS by secure means. b. Submitted MIJI reports to the battalion by secure means. c. Ensured that unit elements complied with communications-electronics operation instructions (CEOI). <p>* 4. The communications supervisor establishes and supervises COMSEC procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that COMSEC items and materials were secured. b. Programmed COMSEC equipment for secure operations using a key list or keying devices. c. Ensured that all elements used authentication procedures. d. Ensured that all elements used approved codes and/or brevity lists. 		

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
5. The communications supervisor establishes radio sites. a.Ensured that the transmitters were sited to use available natural or man-made obstacles to mask the radio signal from the enemy. b.Ensured that the transmitters were sited away from the unit headquarters and the antenna was remote. c.Ensured cover and concealment of the radio sites. d.Switched radios to generator power without interruption of communications. e.Planned alternate sites for radio transmitters.		
6. The communications supervisor establishes and maintains wire communications. a.Installed and operated the switchboard. b.Installed telephones and field wire in support of the company command post (CP). c.Ensured that telephones and field wire were installed in platoon(s) operating apart from the company headquarters (HQ). d.Ensured that damaged field wire was repaired. e.Ensured that field wire was recovered, without damage, upon displacement of the unit or unit element.		
7. The communications section maintains communication equipment. a.Provided assistance for operator maintenance. b.Performed unit level maintenance. c.Coordinated for direct support (DS) and/or general support (GS) maintenance.		

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL TASK STEPS EVALUATED							
TOTAL TASK STEPS "GO"							
TRAINING STATUS "GO"/"NO-GO"							

"*" indicates a leader task step.

SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL TASKS: NONE

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE TASKS: NONE

OPFOR TASKS AND STANDARDS: NONE

CHAPTER 6

External Evaluation

6-1. General. An external evaluation is used to assess the ability of the unit to perform its mission. Units may modify this evaluation based on the METT-TC and other considerations as deemed appropriate by the commander. Selected T&EOs from Chapter 5 that involve the total unit and employ a realistic OPFOR and the MILES are used for the evaluation. At the completion of the evaluation, the commander can identify the unit strengths and weaknesses. These strengths and weaknesses are the basis for future training and resource allocations.

6-2. Preparing the Evaluation. The commander must standardize evaluation procedures to accurately measure the unit capabilities. Table 6-1 is a sample evaluation scenario that contains the mission and the appropriate tasks necessary to develop the scenario and execute the evaluation. Selective tailoring is required because it is not possible to evaluate every task. Procedures for developing the evaluation are discussed below.

Table 6-1. Sample Evaluation Scenario

Event	Action	Proposed Time Frame	Estimated Time Allotted
1	Conduct Preevaluation Operations	Before start time	
2	Issue a Company March Order	Day 1 – 0600 hours	1 hour
3	Conduct a Tactical Road March	0700 hours	3 hours
4	Occupy an AA	1000 hours	1 hour
5	Receive an OPORD	1100 hours	1 hour
6	Conduct EPW, CI, and US Military Prisoner Guard Operations	1200 hours	12 hours
7	Conduct an AAR	2400 hours	1 hour
8	Conduct Sustaining Operations	Day 2 – 0500 hours	3 hours
9	Conduct External Security Operations	0800 hours	3 hours
10	Conduct Sustaining Operations	1100 hours	1 hour
11	Conduct MP Support in an NBC Environment	1200 hours	3 hours
12	Conduct Holding-Area Operations	1500 hours	4 hours
13	Conduct Sustaining Operations	1900 hours	1 hour
14	Support Facility and Compound Operations	2000 hours	4 hours
15	Conduct an AAR	2400 hours	1 hour
16	Conduct Sustaining Operations	Day 3 - 0400	6 hours
17	Conduct Civil-Disturbance Operations	1000 hours	3 hours
18	Conduct Sustaining Operations	1300 hours	7 hours
19	Move to the Review Site and Conduct an AAR	2000 hours	3 hours

- a. Identify the missions for evaluating each element from Figure 2-2. Record the selected missions on DA Form 7506.
 - b. List each mission on a separate DA Form 7502.
 - c. Select the tasks for the evaluation of every mission. List the selected tasks on the task summary sheet, which is used for recording the results of the evaluation.
 - d. Compile the selected missions and tasks in the order that they logically occur in the detailed scenario (Table 6-1). Group the selected missions and tasks into parts for continuous operations. The parts can be interrupted at logical points to assess the MILES casualties and to conduct in-process AARs.
- 6-3. Resourcing and Planning. Adequate training ammunition, equipment, and supplies must be forecasted and requisitioned. Table 6-2 is a consolidated list of the support requirements for this

evaluation. It is based on experience with the scenario in Table 6-1. The evaluating HQ must prepare its own consolidated support requirements.

Table 6-2. Sample Consolidated Support Requirements

CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FTX 5-1-E0001				
Ammunition		Estimated Basic Load		
5.56 mm		150 rounds per rifle		
7.62 mm		400 rounds per M60		
5.56 mm		250 rounds per SAW		
12-gauge shotgun		20 rounds per 12-gauge shotgun		
Hand grenade, body, M69		2 per man		
Hand grenade, fuse (practice)		2 per man		
Other Items				
Batteries, BA 200 (6-volt)		32 each		
Batteries, BA 3090 (9-volt)		500 each		
MILES Equipment		Company	Evaluators	OPFOR
M16 system		100		32
M249/SAW		14		
M60 machine gun system		15		1
Controller guns			5	
Small arms alignment fixture			5	
NOTE: Ammunition is a basic load and should be restocked (according to use) during the exercise.				

6-4. Selecting and Training Observers/Controllers. A successful evaluation depends heavily on selecting O/Cs with the proper experience, training them to fulfill their responsibilities, and supervising them throughout the evaluation.

a. A six-person O/C team comprised of the following personnel is suggested for performing an external evaluation:

- (1) Senior O/C.
- (2) Staff O/C.
- (3) Operations O/C.
- (4) Administration O/C.
- (5) Logistics O/C.
- (6) NBC O/C.

b. The O/Cs must have a thorough knowledge of the unit mission, organization, equipment, and doctrine. They must understand the overall operation of the unit and how it is integrated into and supports force protection operations. Team members must have a working knowledge of the common individual and collective tasks in areas such as local-defense convoy procedures, communications, and NBC operations. One member of the team must have detailed expertise in NBC and local-defense, common-task areas. The O/Cs should be equal in grade to the soldier in charge of the element they are evaluating, and should have previous experience in the position being evaluated. All team members must be able to make objective evaluations, function effectively as a team member, and state their findings in reports and briefings.

c. O/C training focuses on providing O/Cs with a general understanding of the overall evaluation, providing each O/C with a detailed understanding of the specific duties and responsibilities, and building a spirit of teamwork. O/C training includes—

(1) The overall evaluation design, general scenario, master events list, and the specific evaluation purposes and objectives.

(2) The unit METL and its linkage to the T&EOs and other materials contained in this MTP.

(3) The O/C team composition and general duties and responsibilities of each team member.

(4) The detailed responsibilities of individual team members, with special emphasis on the master events list items that are their responsibility. These include—

(a) A review of written instructions and materials contained in O/C folders.

(b) A detailed reconnaissance of the area used for the evaluation.

(c) The O/C communications and command and control (C2) systems.

(d) Safety procedures.

(e) Evaluation data collection OPLAN and procedures.

(f) AAR procedures and techniques.

(5) A talk-through of the entire evaluation. This includes war-gaming all items on the master events list in order of occurrence and reviewing each team member's responsibilities and anticipated problems.

d. The senior O/C supervises the operation of the team. He provides the team leadership, focuses his efforts on ensuring that the O/Cs fulfill their responsibilities and adhere to the evaluation plan, resolves problems, synchronizes the efforts of the team members, ensures close coordination among team members, holds periodic team coordination meetings, plans and orchestrates the unit AAR, and conducts specific evaluation team AARs.

6-5. Selecting and Training Opposing Forces. The OPFOR support for an external evaluation of the unit is limited to two squads of dismounted infantry and two to five individuals who serve as enemy agents. Although OPFOR support is only used for some tasks, proper training and employment of this force is important to ensure a proper assessment of the unit capabilities.

a. The OPFOR commander should be a company grade officer or a senior noncommissioned officer (NCO) who is well-trained in OPFOR tactics and operations. In addition to the duties and responsibilities in leading various OPFOR elements, the OPFOR commander serves as a part-time member of the O/C team. In order to fulfill O/C responsibilities, the OPFOR commander must participate in O/C planning and training activities and must be present during AARs.

b. OPFOR elements are trained, organized, and equipped to operate in a manner that depicts threat forces as realistically as possible. The training includes—

(1) Threat tactics and rules of engagement.

(2) OPFOR missions and responsibilities.

(3) OPFOR tasks and standards.

(4) Threat weapons and equipment, if available.

(5) C2.

(6) Safety.

6-6. Conducting the Evaluation. The senior O/C has overall responsibility for conducting the evaluation. He orchestrates the overall evaluation and the support provided by various individuals and elements that are specially selected and trained to fulfill designated functions and responsibilities. O/Cs must be free to observe, report, and record the actions of the unit.

a. The HQ two echelons above the unit being evaluated should select and train the control element for the evaluation. It issues orders, receives reports, provides feeder information, and controls the OPFOR.

b. All exercise participants and supporting personnel must ensure that every facet of the evaluation is conducted in a safe manner. Personnel observing unsafe conditions must take prompt action to halt them and must advise their superiors of the situation.

6-7. Recording External Evaluation Information. The senior O/C is responsible for implementing the evaluation scoring system. Although the final evaluation is developed by the senior O/C, the full team participates in this process. Their reports reflect the overall ability of the MP unit to accomplish its wartime missions.

a. The evaluation scoring system is based on an evaluation of the unit performance of each mission-essential task and any other collective task contained in the overall evaluation plan. Use the following four steps for the evaluation:

Step 1. Identify the MTP T&EOs that correspond to each of the evaluation plan tasks.

Step 2. Use T&EO standards to evaluate the unit performances of the tasks. Do this for each evaluation plan task.

Step 3. Record on the T&EO a GO for each performance measure performed to standard and a NO-GO for each performance measure not performed to standard.

Step 4. Record the overall unit capability to perform the task by using the GO/NO-GO information recorded on each T&EO. Use the following definitions as guidance in making this determination:

- **GO.** The unit successfully accomplished the task or performance measure to standard.
- **NO-GO.** The unit did not accomplish the task or performance measure to standard.

b. Use DA Forms 7503, 7504, and 7505 to collect the evaluation information. These reports assist the team in recording the information concerning the unit capability to perform its wartime mission according to the established standards. This information will assist the senior O/C to determine the final overall unit rating.

(1) DA Form 7503 is used to record information concerning weather and terrain conditions present during the evaluation period.

(2) DA Form 7504 is used to record information concerning the element personnel and equipment losses during OPFOR engagements.

(3) DA Form 7505 is used to record personnel and equipment status.

6-8. Preparing After-Action Reviews. AARs provide direct feedback to unit members by involving them in the diagnosis process and by enabling them to discover for themselves what happened during the evaluation. In this way, participants identify errors and seek solutions that increase the value of the training and reinforce learning.

a. The senior O/C is responsible for the AAR process. He coordinates the entire AAR program from the initial planning of the evaluation through the after-action phases.

b. Key steps in the AAR process are—

(1) Planning. Planning for AARs is started in the exercise preparation activities long before the start of the action evaluation. AARs are integrated into the general scenario at logical breakpoints and into the detailed evaluation scenario that is developed subsequently. Qualified O/Cs are selected and trained in the AAR process as part of O/C training. This phase also includes the identification of potential AAR sites and the requisition of equipment and supplies needed to conduct the AAR.

(2) Preparation. AAR preparation starts with the beginning of the actual evaluation. In addition to observing the unit performing its critical tasks, this phase includes the review of the training objectives, orders, and doctrine. Final AAR site selection is completed and times and attendance are established. AAR information is gathered from applicable O/Cs and unit personnel. The AAR is organized and rehearsed.

(3) Conduct. AARs are conducted at logical breakpoints in the exercise and at the end of the evaluation. When AAR participants have assembled, the AAR begins with the senior O/C introducing the session with a statement of the AAR purpose, the establishment of the AAR ground rules and procedures, and a restatement of the training and evaluation objectives. A successful AAR follows these guidelines:

(a) AARs are not critiques, but are professional discussions of training events.

(b) The senior O/C guides the discussion in a manner to ensure that participants openly discuss the lessons.

(c) Dialogue is encouraged among O/Cs and unit personnel.

(d) All individuals who participated in the evaluation should be present for the AAR. As a minimum, every unit or element that participates in the exercise is represented.

(e) Participants discuss not only what happened, but also why it happened and how it could have been done better.

(f) Participants review the sequence of events associated with hazards and the risk assessment made before the exercise. As a minimum, the review should address hazards that presented themselves (but were not identified) and each incident of fratricide or near fratricide and how it could be avoided in the future.

(g) Events not directly related to major events are not examined.

(h) Participants do not offer self-serving excuses for inappropriate actions.

(i) The AAR end result is that soldiers and leaders, through discovery learning, gain a better understanding of their individual and collective strengths and weaknesses and become more proficient in training for and performing their critical tasks.

NOTE: Reference materials for conducting an AAR are Training Circulars (TC) 25-6 and 25-20 and FM 25-101.

APPENDIX A - COMBINED ARMS TRAINING STRATEGY

A-1. General.

a. The CATS was developed to provide direction and guidance on how the total Army will train and identify the resources required to support that training. Upon implementation, the CATS will support training integration of heavy, light, and special-operations forces of both active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) soldiers. It will enable the Army to more effectively identify, manage, and program the acquisition of training resources vital to achieving and sustaining the combat readiness of the total Army.

b. The CATS concept envisions an overarching strategy that will enable the Army to focus and manage all unit and soldier training in an integrated manner. At the heart of the CATS is a series of proponent-generated unit training strategies that describe the events, frequencies, and resources required to train soldiers and units to standards. These strategies will provide field commanders with a descriptive menu for training. We recognize that while there may be a "best" way to train to standard, it is unlikely that all units will have the exact mix of resources required to execute the strategy precisely as written.

A-2. Elements of the Unit Strategies.

a. Maneuver Strategy. The maneuver strategy is intended to provide a set of recommended training frequencies for key training events in a unit and depict those resources required to support these events. See DA Pam 350-38 for an example of a maneuver training strategy. The Web site for this information is <http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac>.

b. Gunnery Strategy. The gunnery strategy is built around weapon systems found in the unit and is intended to provide an annual training plan and to depict resources required to support weapon training. Gunnery strategies have been developed by schools identified in DA Pam 350-38 as proponents for weapons or weapon systems. See DA Pam 350-38 for examples of the various weapon strategies.

c. Soldier Strategy. The soldier strategy provides an annual plan for training and maintaining skills at the individual level and lists the resources required to train a soldier. See DA Pam 350-38 for an example of a soldier training strategy.

APPENDIX B - EXERCISE OPERATION ORDER

For use of the OPORD, refer to the exercise outlined in Chapter 4 and to Figure B-1.

OPERATION ORDER (classification) FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY	
Operation Order _____ 20____	Copy ____ of ____
Task Organization:	230 th MP Bn
<p>1. SITUATION.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. Enemy Forces. The two warring factions in the country have ceased combat and have agreed to attempt a resolution of peace with government forces through diplomatic means. Splinter groups from both factions have refused to acknowledge the temporary cease-fire; and sporadic, small-scale skirmishes between them and the multinational stability forces have occurred. Two radical terrorist groups have aligned themselves with both warring factions and have declared their total support. These two groups are well-financed and are thought to have both chemical and biological capabilities.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. Friendly Forces. United Nations forces have been conducting stability operations throughout the theater. TF 5/35 of the 3rd Armored Division has been assigned to the US sector. The 230th MP Battalion has been deployed with the 55th and 272nd MP Companies to perform all MP functions, including escort guard operations. The host nation agencies have lost some credibility and capabilities and are in the process of rebuilding; they will provide assistance.</p> <p>2. MISSION. The 59th MP Company is to deploy to the intermediate assembly area (IAA), receive and integrate the composite elements, deploy to the theater, and be prepared to establish escort guard operations to support the 230th MP Battalion, NLT 060700 Aug 03.</p> <p>3. EXECUTION.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. Commander's Intent. The commander's intent is to safely deploy the 59th MP Company to support the 230th MP Battalion operations. We will provide technical advice and expertise to all commanders in the AOR. Our number one priority is to ensure a safe deployment. Our second priority is to ensure that all personnel are properly trained and able to conduct operations upon arrival in theater.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. Concept of Operations. The company will deploy with organic equipment and personnel to the IAA, Ft Benning, GA, NLT 230700 Dec 03.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">c. Tasks to Subordinate Units. HHD, 230th MP Battalion, will provide all classes of supply and necessary support to the 59th MP Company for the duration of the deployment.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">d. Coordinating Instructions.</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">(1) All teams will report to the IAA on 261700 Dec 03.</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">(2) The 58th MP Company will coordinate to verify deployability of personnel and equipment requirements.</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">(3) All operational requirements are the responsibility of the 230th MP Battalion S3.</p> <p>4. SERVICE SUPPORT. All classes of supply will be coordinated through the 230th MP Battalion S4. Nonorganic equipment requirements will be identified NLT 201200 Jul 03 and reported to the battalion S4 for tasking.</p>	
FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY (classification)	

Figure B-1. Sample OPORD

APPENDIX C - SAFETY

C-1. General. This appendix consolidates some of the safety rules found in ARs, FM's, and TMs. The list should not be regarded as all inclusive, but should merely supplement local restrictions and SOPs. For a discussion of safety as it relates to force protection, risk management, and fratricide, see Chapter 1.

C-2. Military Pyrotechnics (TM 9-1370-203-20).

a. Pyrotechnics are more dangerous than many other types of ammunition because they are more easily set off. Items with primers should be guarded to prevent a blow on the primer, because such a blow could activate them.

b. Pyrotechnics must never be exposed to moisture. Items showing any signs of moisture should be forwarded to the authorized personnel for disposition. Deterioration of pyrotechnics results in a greater-than-normal hazard.

c. Launch all illumination signals at a 45° or greater angle of elevation. Exercise care when firing a signal to ensure that the expended rocket body will not fall on friendly troops or flammable material. PASGT (Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops) helmets or other adequate cover must be worn.

d. Simulators (artillery and hand grenades) should be detonated no closer than 50 yards from personnel. The simulator should not be fired until the instructions and hazards given on the label are thoroughly understood. To safeguard against the possibility that a simulator may function prematurely, protect the throwing hand by wearing a standard-issue leather glove. Throwing the simulator into water is prohibited.

C-3. Riot Control Agents (AR 385-63). All chemical simulants and o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) riot control agents will be used in training only under the supervision of an NBC officer or NCO who has received formal training in the characteristics, capabilities, and training applications of those agents. Only CS in capsule form may be used in the CS chamber.

C-4. Demolitions (AR 385-63).

a. Responsibility for the preparation, placement, or firing of charges must not be divided. One individual should be responsible for the supervision of all phases of the demolition mission.

b. The gases released by the detonation of common explosives are toxic. Breathing these fumes should be avoided by positioning personnel upwind of the detonation point when possible.

c. Lightning and other sources of extraneous electricity are capable of initiating electroexplosive devices used in demolition training operations. Although the nonelectric blasting technique is considered invulnerable to most extraneous electric signals, it is not considered invulnerable to lightning. For this reason, all demolition training must be discontinued during or upon the approach of an electrical storm.

d. Electric firing will not be performed in training within 170 yards of energized power transmission lines.

e. The following criteria give the missile hazard distances at which personnel in the open are relatively safe from missiles created by bare charges placed in or on the ground, regardless of type or condition of the soil.

(1) For charges of 500 pounds or more, the minimum missile hazard distance is 875 yards.

(2) For charges of 27 to 500 pounds, compute the formula: missile hazard distance in meters equals 100 times the cube root of the pounds of explosives ($D = 100 \times W^{1/3}$). Figure C-1 shows approximate distances using this formula.

Explosives	Safe Distance
lb	ft
1 to 27	900
30	930
30	980
40	1,020
45	1,070
50	1,100
60	1,170
70	1,240
80	1,290
90	1,330
100	1,390
125	1,500
150	1,590
175	1,680
200	1,750
225	1,820
250	1,890
275	1,950
300	2,000
325	2,070
350	2,100
375	2,160
400	2,210
425	2,250
500	2,400

Figure C-1. Minimum Safe Distances

(3) For charges of 27 pounds or less, the minimum missile hazard distance is 328 yards.

(4) For personnel in a missile-proof shelter the minimum distance is 300 ft.

f. The maximum cratering charge to be fired in training will not exceed 320 pounds. All personnel will wear PASGT helmets. Personnel may occupy missile-proof shelters located not less than 328 feet from the detonation site. The shelter is of sufficient strength to withstand any material propelled onto it by the detonation. All cratering charges will be dual-primed with detonating cord. Blasting caps will not be placed underground.

g. AR 385-63 contains tables showing minimum safe distances for all types of radio transmissions and electric blasting.

h. Considerations in transporting demolitions (AR 55-228).

- (1) Do not overload the vehicle.
- (2) Secure the load.
- (3) Cover the load from the elements.
- (4) Ensure that explosive warning signs are on all four sides of the vehicle.
- (5) Carry blasting caps separately.
- (6) Have reliable operators.
- (7) Carry two fire extinguishers.
- (8) Ensure that the vehicle is in good working condition.
- (9) Ensure that the operator drives at a safe speed.

i. Refer to the operator's manual for each vehicle for safety reminders.

C-5. Water Crossings. Have a safety boat in the water before beginning training. Safety boats must have life rings and other suitable rescue devices and lights.

C-6. Motor Vehicles (AR 385-55).

a. The operation of any Army motor vehicle in an unsafe mechanical condition or an unsafe manner is prohibited.

b. Operators will be licensed according to AR 385-55.

c. Operators will observe the posted speed limits and all traffic regulations.

d. Adequate fixed seating will be provided, and occupants will be seated when a vehicle is in motion. Personnel may be transported without fixed seats for short distances on post, provided each passenger remains seated wholly within the stakes or sideboards.

e. Drivers of motor trucks carrying passengers will comply with AR 385-55.

f. Convoy operations on public highways will be conducted as specified in AR 385-55.

g. Safety chains or devices to prevent breakaway trailer accidents are required for any trailer towed by Army vehicles.

h. Whenever convoys or any components of convoys are required to be stopped on or near the traveled roadway, the convoy commander or the senior individual present is responsible for immediately placing emergency warning devices.

i. Vehicles will be secured when parked to prevent theft.

C-7. Ammunition (AR 385-63).

a. Before blank ammunition is issued to individuals, a unit officer will conduct a safety class with all personnel present.

b. Ammunition will be inspected at the time of issue to ensure that all rounds are blank.

c. Blank ammunition will not be tampered with.

d. Blank rounds will not be discharged at individuals closer than 82 feet.

e. No objects will be placed in the barrel of weapons firing blank rounds.

f. Blank ammunition will be turned in after each training exercise. All weapons will be checked by the safety officer to ensure that they are cleared. Personnel will not retain any blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, or explosives on their person or in their equipment.

C-8. Directed-Energy Weapons. Directed-energy weapons and nonhostile, directed-energy devices (such as laser target designators and range finders) can damage unprotected eyes and optics. Use care whenever such devices are in use. A direct laser strike on unprotected eyes might cause momentary or extended blindness.

a. Ensure that soldiers are trained to protect themselves from laser injuries. Ensure that soldiers wear laser protection goggles when lasers are in use. The goggles must be appropriate to the type of laser used (red, blue, or green).

b. Ensure that optics are shielded when not in use, either by facing them down or installing laser filters. Do not allow soldiers to use unshielded, direct-view optics (such as binoculars) when lasers are in use. Such optical devices intensify and focus the effect of the laser.

C-9. Night Training. There are special hazards present when training at night or under reduced visibility. Although training must be as realistic as possible to be effective, the training advantage must be weighed against the potential for injury or loss of life.

a. Enforce the separation of troop sleeping areas from vehicle movement routes. Do not permit soldiers to sleep under or beside vehicles. They may be overlooked when vehicles are moved, such as during a night attack.

b. Park vehicles outside the perimeter whenever possible. When vehicles are needed inside the perimeter, use ground guides to limit speed and avoid obstacles.

c. Use filtered or shielded lights, luminous markers, and white engineer tape, when appropriate, to help prevent accidents.

C-10. Fratricide. Fratricide is a component of force protection and is closely related to safety. Fratricide is the employment of weapons, with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy enemy equipment, that results in unforeseen and unintentional death, injury, or damage to friendly personnel or equipment. Fratricide is by definition an accident. Risk assessment and management are the mechanisms by which fratricide can be controlled.

a. Causes. The primary causes of fratricide are—

(1) Direct-fire control plan failures. These failures result when units fail to develop defensive and, particularly, offensive fire control plans.

(2) Land navigation failures. These failures result when units stray out of sector, report incorrect locations, or become disoriented.

(3) Combat identification failures. These failures include gunners or pilots being unable to distinguish thermal and optical signatures near the maximum range of their sighting systems and units in proximity mistaking each other for the enemy under limited-visibility conditions.

(4) Inadequate control measures. These occur when units fail to disseminate the minimum maneuver and fire support control measures that are necessary to tie control measures to recognizable terrain or events.

(5) Communication failures. Units at all levels face problems in generating timely, accurate, and complete reports as locations and tactical situations change.

(6) Weapons errors. Lapses in individual discipline lead to charge errors, accidental discharges, mistakes with explosives or hand grenades, and similar incidents.

(7) Battlefield hazards. UXO, unmarked or unrecorded minefields, scatterable mines (SCATMINES), and booby traps litter the battlefield. Failure to mark, record, remove, or anticipate these hazards increases the risk of friendly casualties.

b. Results. Fratricide results in unacceptable losses and increases the risk of mission failure. Fratricide undermines the ability of the unit to survive and function. Units experiencing fratricide observe the following consequences:

(1) Loss of confidence in unit leadership.

(2) Increase of self-doubt among leaders.

(3) Hesitation to use supporting combat systems.

(4) Oversupervision of units.

(5) Hesitation to conduct night operations.

(6) Loss of aggressiveness during fire and maneuver.

(7) Loss of initiative.

(8) Disrupted operations.

(9) General degradation of cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

APPENDIX D - METRIC CONVERSION CHART**Table C-1. Metric Conversion Chart**

US Units	Multiplied By	Equals Metric Units
Length		
Feet	0.30480	Meters
Inches	2.54000	Centimeters
Inches	0.02540	Meters
Inches	25.40010	Millimeters
Miles (statute)	1.60930	Kilometers
Miles per hour	0.04470	Meters per second
Yards	0.91400	Meters
Volume		
Cubic feet	0.02830	Cubic meters
Cubic yards	0.76460	Cubic meters
Weight		
Pounds	453.59000	Grams
Pounds	0.45359	Kilograms
Metric Units	Multiplied By	Equals US Units
Length		
Centimeters	0.39370	Inches
Meters per second	2.23700	Miles per hour
Millimeters	0.03937	Inches
Kilometers	0.62137	Miles (statute)
Meters	3.28080	Feet
Meters	39.37000	Inches
Meters	1.09360	Yards
Volume		
Cubic meters	35.31440	Cubic feet
Cubic meters	1.30790	Cubic yards
Weight		
Kilograms	2.20460	Pounds

GLOSSARY

5 Ss and T

search, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag

AA

avenue of approach; assembly area

AAR

After-Action Review

AC

active component; assistant commandant; alternating current

ADC

area damage control

AO

area of operation

AOAP

Army Oil Analysis Program

AOR

area of responsibility

AR

Army regulation; Army Reserve; armor

ARTEP

Army Training and Evaluation Program

ATTN

attention

BCOC

base cluster operations center

BDAR

battle-damage assessment and repair

berm

A narrow shelf, path, or ledge typically at the top or bottom of a slope; a mound or wall of earth.

BF

battle fatigue

BOS

battlefield operating systems

C2

command and control

C2SRS

Command and Control Strength Reporting System

CANA

convulsant antidote for nerve agents

CATS

Combined Arms Training Strategy

CCIR

commander's critical information requirements

CEOI

communications electronic operating instructions

CHS

combat health support

CI

civilian internees; command information; criminal investigation; criminal intelligence

COMSEC

communications security

CP

command post

CPR

cardiopulmonary resuscitation

CPX

command post exercise

CR

dibenzoxazepine

CS

combat support; Costa Rica; o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile; cost sharing; confidential source

CSS

combat service support

DA

Department of the Army, Denmark; direct action

DA PAM

Department of the Army pamphlet

DC

dental corps; dislocated civilian; District of Columbia; direct current

DD

Department of Defense; day

DS

direct support

DTG

date-time group

EAC

echelons above corps

ECCM

electronic countercountermeasures

EEFI

essential elements of friendly information

EOC

Emergency Operations Center

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

EPW

enemy prisoner of war

EW

electronic warfare

field manual (FM)

A Department of the Army (DA) publication that contains doctrine that prescribes how the Army and its organizations function on the battlefield in terms of missions, organizations, personnel, and equipment. The level of detail should facilitate an understanding of "what" and "how" for commanders and staffs to execute their missions and tasks. The FM may also be used to publish selected alliance doctrinal publications that are not readily integrated into other doctrinal literature.

FM

field manual; frequency modulated/modulation

FPF

final protective fire; final protection fire

FRAGO

fragmentary order

FST

field-sanitation team

FTX

field training exercise

GA

Georgia

GS

general support

HHA

hand-held assay

HQ

headquarters

I/R

internment and resettlement

IPB

intelligence preparation of the battlefield

ITO

invitational travel orders; installation transportation officer

LP

listening post

MACOM

major Army command

MANSCEN

United States Army Maneuver Support Center

MAPEX

map exercise

MCSR

material condition status report

METL

mission-essential task list

METT-TC

mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations

MIJI

meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion

MILES

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

MO

Missouri; monthly; methods of operation/modus operandi

MOPP

mission-oriented protective posture

MOPP2

mask carried/worn, protective suit and boots worn, gloves carried

MOPP4

mask worn, protective suit, boots, and gloves worn

MOS

military occupational specialty; months

MP

military police

MTF

medical-treatment facility

MTP

mission training plan

MWD

military working dog

nav

navigation

NBC

nuclear, biological, and chemical

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NCOIC

noncommissioned officer in charge

NCS

net control station

NLT

not later than

no.

number

NVD

night vision device

O/C

observer/controller

OC

oleoresin capsicum

OEG

operation exposure guide

OP

observation post

OPFOR

opposing forces

OPLAN

operation plan

OPORD

operation order

OPSEC

operations security

pam

pamphlet

PASGT

Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops

PLL

prescribed load list

PM

program manager; provost marshal; performance measures

PMCS

preventive-maintenance checks and services

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POS

position

PRR

personnel requirements report

PSR

Personnel Status Report

PSYOP

psychological operations

PVNTMED

preventive medicine

QC

quality control

RATELO

radiotelephone operator

RC

reserve component

ROE

rules of engagement

RP

Republic of Philippines; release point; rally point

RSOI

reception, staging, onward movement, and integration

RTD

return to duty

S1

Adjutant (US Army)

S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
S4	Supply Officer (US Army)
S6	Communications Officer (US Army)
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SATS	Standard Army Training Systems
SCATMINE	scatterable mine
SCPE	simplified collective-protection equipment
SHTU	simplified handheld terminal unit
SIDPERS	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SITREP	situation report
SM	soldier's manual; selected marksman
SMCT	soldier's manual of common tasks
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedure
SP	start point; strongpoint; self-propelled; Spain
SRP	school requirements package; soldiers' readiness processing
SRT	special reaction team
STP	

soldier training publication

STRAC

Standards in Training Commission

STX

situational training exercise

T&EO

training and evaluation outline

TACCS

Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System

TACSOP

tactical standing operating procedure

TAMMS

The Army Maintenance Management System

TC

technical coordinator; training circular; team chief; tactical commander

TEWT

tactical exercise without troops

TF

task force; training film

TG

trainer's guide

TM

technical manual; team

TOC

tactical operations center

TOE

table(s) of organization and equipment

TRADOC

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSOP

tactical standing operating procedures

UAV

unmanned aerial vehicle

US

United States

UXO

unexploded explosive ordnance

WCS

weapons-control status

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Required publications are sources that users must read in order to understand or to comply with this publication.

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NOTE: All DA forms are available on FormFlow.

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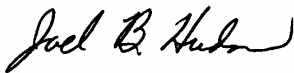
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30 September 1987

ARTEP 19-647-30-MTP
30 DECEMBER 2003

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



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